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1930

தமிழ்நாடு சட்டமன்றப் பேரவை
TAMIL NADU LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY
வாய்மையே வெல்லும்
TRUTH ALONE TRIUMPHS

PROCEEDINGS OF THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL ... 1930 ... THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

FOURTH SESSION OF THE THIRD LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

Vol. LII (Nos. 1 to 5)

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TAMIL NADU LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY
TRUTH ALONE TRIUMPHS

PERSONNEL OF THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

Governor of Madras.

His Excellency Lieut.-Col. the Right Hon. Sir GEORGE FREDERICK STANLEY, P.C., G.C.I.E., C.M.G. Took his seat on the 12th November 1929.

Members of the Executive Council.

1. The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur, *Kt.*, Home Member. Took his seat on the 30th March 1925 and is in charge of the following portfolios :—

I.—Provincial Subjects.

1. Police, including Railway Police and C.I.D.
2. Regulation of betting and gambling.
3. Prevention of cruelty to animals.
4. Control of poisons.
5. Control of vehicles.
6. Control of dramatic performances and cinematographs.
7. Control of newspapers, books and printing presses.
8. Laccadives.
9. European vagrancy.
10. European and Anglo-Indian education.
11. Regulation of medical and other professional qualifications and standards.
12. Government Houses, Staff and equipment of His Excellency the Governor.
13. Stationery and Government Presses.
14. Elections for Indian and Provincial legislatures.
15. Industrial matters included under the following heads :—
 - (*a*) Factories.
 - (*b*) Settlement of labour disputes.
 - (*c*) Boilers.
 - (*d*) Gas.
 - (*e*) Smoke nuisances.
 - (*f*) Welfare of labour including depressed classes.
16. Criminal tribes.

II.—Central Subjects.

1. Control of petroleum and explosives.
2. Central police organization.
3. Arms and ammunition.
4. Emigration and immigration.
5. Pilgrimage to the Hedjaz.

2. The hon. Sir THOMAS MOIR, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., I.C.S., Finance Member. Took his seat on 27th April 1925 and is in charge of the following portfolios :—

I.—Provincial Subjects.

1. Provincial finance.
2. Pensions.
3. Local Fund audit.
4. Preservation and translation of ancient manuscripts.
5. Central Record office.

II.—Central Subjects.

1. (*a*) Defence of India.
 (*b*) Naval and Military works and cantonments.
2. External relations, including naturalization and aliens and pilgrimage beyond India except to the Hedjaz.
3. Relations with States in India.
4. Political charges.
5. Communications.
6. Posts and telegraphs and telephones, including wireless installations.
7. Sources of all-India revenues.
8. Currency and coinage.
9. Public debt of India.
10. Savings banks.
11. Indian Audit Department.
12. Commerce, including banks and insurance.
13. Trading companies and other associations.
14. Opium (central questions regarding —).
15. Central research.
16. Ecclesiastical.
17. Archæology.
18. Regulation of ceremonial, titles, orders precedence and civil uniform.
19. Subjects not allocated elsewhere.

3. The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR, Law Member. Took his seat on 25th April 1928 and is in charge of the following portfolios :—

I.—Provincial Subjects.

1. Administration of justice, including constitution, powers, maintenance and organization of courts of civil and criminal jurisdiction within the province.
2. Provincial Law reports.
3. Administrator-General and Official Trustees.
4. Escheats.
5. Coroners.
6. Treasure trove.
7. Non-judicial and judicial stamps.
8. Prisons and prisoners.
9. Industrial matters included under the following head: Electricity, including hydro-electric schemes.
10. Forests (including Cinchona) except panchayat forests.
11. Minor ports.

II.—Central Subjects.

1. Civil law.
2. Inventions and designs.
3. Copyright.
4. Criminal law.
5. Major ports.
6. Shipping and navigation.
7. Lighthouses.
8. Port quarantine and marine hospitals.

4. The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL, C.S.I., C.I.E., C.B.E., V.D., I.C.S., Member in charge of Revenue. Took his seat on 29th June 1929 and is in charge of the following portfolios :—

I.—Provincial Subjects.

1. Land Revenue administration as described under the following heads, namely :—
 (*a*) Assessment and collection of land revenue.
 (*b*) Maintenance of land records ; survey for revenue purposes ; records of rights.
 (*c*) Laws regarding land tenures ; relations of landlords and tenants ; collection of rents.
 (*d*) Court of Wards, encumbered and attached estates.
 (*e*) Land improvement and agricultural loans.
 (*f*) Colonization and disposal of crown lands.
 (*g*) Management of Government estates.
 (*h*) Panchayat forests.
2. Yeomiahs, inams and hereditary pensions.
3. Water-supplies, irrigation and canals, drainage and embankments ; water storage and water power.
4. Inland waterways including shipping and navigation thereon.
5. Economic condition including wages and prices and famine-relief.
6. Land acquisition, excepting notifications under sub-section (1) of section 4 and declarations under sub-section (1) of section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, where the public purpose referred to in the said sub-sections appertains to a transferred subject.
7. Development of mineral resources.
8. Protection of wild birds and animals.
9. Pounds and prevention of cattle trespass.
10. Provincial Gazetteers.
11. Agency tracts.
12. Fortnightly reports and preliminary special reports to the Government of India.
13. General service questions.
14. Office procedure.
15. Secretariat.
16. Matters of a general nature not allocated elsewhere.

II.—Central Subjects.

1. Geological survey.
2. Mineral development.
3. Botanical survey.
4. Survey of India.
5. Zoological survey.
6. Meteorology.
7. Census and Statistics.
8. Territorial changes.
9. Immovable property in possession of the Governor-General in Council.
10. All-India services.
11. Public Services Commission.
12. Reforms.

Ministers.

1. The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN. Took his seat on 4th December 1926 and is in charge of the following portfolios :—

1. Education (other than European and Anglo-Indian education).
2. Libraries, Museums and Zoological Gardens.
3. Light and feeder Railways and Tramways within municipal areas.
4. Local Self-Government including village panchayats.
5. Religious and Charitable Endowments.

2. The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR. Took his seat on 16th March 1928 and is in charge of the following portfolios :—

1. Adulteration of foodstuffs and other articles.
2. Excise.
3. Registration.
4. Medical administration.
5. Pilgrimages within British India.
6. Public health and sanitation and vital statistics.
7. Weights and measures.

3. The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR. Took his seat on 16th March 1928 and is in charge of the following portfolios :—

1. Agriculture.
2. Civil Veterinary Department.
3. Co-operative societies.
4. Development of industries.
5. Public Works (buildings, roads, ferries, ropeways, etc.).
6. Fisheries.

TAMIL NADU LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY
TRUTH ALONE TRIUMPHS

PRINCIPAL OFFICERS OF THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

President.

The hon. Rao Bahadur C. V. S. Narasimha Raju Garu, B.A., B.L.

Deputy President.

Dr. (Mrs.) S. Muthulakshmi Reddi.

Panel of Chairmen.

Mr. J. A. Saldanha.
Mr. T. C. Srinivasa Ayyangar.
Diwan Bahadur B. Muniswami Nayudu.
Khan Bahadur P. Khalifullah Sahib Bahadur.

Secretary to the Council.

M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur R. V. Krishna Ayyar Avargal, B.A., M.L.

Assistant Secretary to the Council.

M.R.Ry. D. K. Venkataraghava Varma Garu, B.A., B.L.
" D. Dhyrianathan Avargal, B.A., B.L. (*Acting*).

TAMIL NADU LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY
TRUTH ALONE TRIUMPHS

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF MEMBERS OF THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Name of member.	Name and class of constituency.
1. Abdul Hye Sahib Bahadur, Khan Sahib K.	Ceded Districts, Muhammadan Rural.
2. Abdul Razack Sahib Bahadur, Khan Bahadur S. K.	North Arcot *cum* Chingleput, Muhammadan Rural.
3. Abdul Wahab Sahib Bahadur, Munshi.	Northern Circars, Muhammadan Rural.
4. Adinarayana Chettiyar, Bar.-at-Law, T.	North Arcot, N.-M. Rural.
5. Ahmed Miran Sahib Bahadur, Moulvi Hafiz Anumanthakudi Mustafa.	Ramnad *cum* Tinnevelly, Muhammadan Rural.
6. Anjaneyulu, P.	Guntur, N.-M. Rural.
7. Appavu Chettiyar, C. D. ...	Salem, N.-M. Rural.
8. Ari Gowder, H. B.	The Nilgiris, N.-M. Rural.
9. Arogyaswami Mudaliyar, Diwan Bahadur R. N.	Central Districts (Indian Christian).
10. Arpudaswami Udayar, S. ...	Tanjore and Trichinopoly *cum* Madura (Christian).
11. Balasubramanya Mudaliyar, M.	Chingleput, Non-Muhammadan, Rural.
12. Basheer Ahmad Sayeed Sahib Bahadur.	Central Districts, Muhammadan Rural.
13. Bhanoji Rao, A. V.	Vizagapatam City, N.-M. Urban.
14. Bheemayya, J.	NOMINATED.
15. Bhooshayya, P.	Kistna, Non-Muhammadan Rural.
16. Biswanath Das Mahasayo, Sriman.	Ganjam, N.-M. Rural.
17. Campbell, C.S.I., C.I.E., C.B.E., V.D., I.C.S., The hon. Mr. A. Y. G.	EX OFFICIO.
18. Chidambaranatha Mudaliyar, T. K.	Tinnevelly, N.-M. Rural.
19. Cotterell, C.I.E., I.C.S., C. B. ...	NOMINATED.
20. Davis, O.B.E., J. A.	Anglo-Indian.
21. Dorai Raja, S. N.	NOMINATED.
22. Ellappa Chettiyar, Rao Bahadur S.	Salem, N.-M. Rural.
23. Ethirajulu Nayudu, Diwan Bahadur P. C.	Guntur, N.-M. Rural.
24. Foulkes, R.	NOMINATED.
25. Gangadhara Siva, M. V. ...	NOMINATED.
26. Gnanavaram Pillai, Rao Sahib P. J.	NOMINATED.
27. Gopala Menon, C.	Southern India Chamber of Commerce.
28. Govindaraja Mudaliyar, C. S. ...	Madras City, N.-M. Urban.
29. Gray, O.B.E., I.C.S., J. ...	NOMINATED.
30. Guruswami, Rao Sahib L. C. ...	NOMINATED.
31. Hampayya, Rai Sahib M. ...	NOMINATED.
32. Harisarvottama Rao, G. ...	Kurnool, N.-M. Rural.
33. Hearson, H. F. P.	Madras Chamber of Commerce.

Name of member.	Name and class of constituency
34. Hilton Brown, I.C.S.	NOMINATED.
35. James, F. E.	Madras Planters—Planting.
36. John, V. Ch.	Northern Districts (Indian Christian).
37. Kesava Pillai, C.I.E., Diwan Bahadur P.	Anantapur, N.-M. Rural.
38. Khadir Mohidin Sahib Bahadur, Muhammad.	East Coast, Muhammadan Rural.
39. Khalif-ul-lah Sahib Bahadur, Khan Bahadur P.	Madura and Trichinopoly *cum* Srirangam, Muhammadan Urban.
40. Krishnan, K.	NOMINATED.
41. Krishnan Nayar, The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M.	EX OFFICIO.
42. Krishnaswami Ayyar, Diwan Bahadur Alladi.	NOMINATED.
43 Krishnaswami Nayakar, K. V.	Chingleput, N.-M. Rural.
44. Kumara Raja of Venkatagiri (Raja Velugoti Sarvagnya Kumara Krishnayachendra Bahadur Varu).	Nellore, N.-M. Rural.
45. Kumaraswami Reddiyar, Diwan Bahadur S.	Tinnevelly, N.-M. Rural.
46. Kuppuswami, J.	Guntur, N.-M. Rural.
47. Lakshmana Reddi, G.	Anantapur, N.-M. Rural.
48. Leach, I.C.S., A. G.	NOMINATED.
49. Leech, A. J.	European.
50. Maharaja of Jeypore (Maharaja Sri Ramachandra Deo).	NOMINATED.
51. Maharaja of Pithapuram, C.B.E. (Maharaja Sahib Meharbani-dostan Sri Maharaja Ravu Venkata Kumara Mahipathi Surya Rao Bahadur).	Northern Landholders, II.
52. Maharaja of Venkatagiri, K.C.I.E., Capt. Sir the (Raja Velugoti Sri Govinda Krishna Yachendrulavaru).	North Central Landholders.
53. Mahmud Schamnad Sahib Bahadur, Khan Bahadur	South Kanara, Muhammadan Rural.
54 Mallayya, B. S.	Madras City, N.-M. Urban.
55. Manikkavelu Nayakar, M. A. ...	North Arcot, N.-M. Rural.
56. Meera Ravuttar Bahadur, K. P. V. S. Muhammad.	Madura *cum* Trichinopoly, Muhammadan Rural.
57. Moidoo Sahib Bahadur, Khan Sahib T. M.	Malabar, Muhammadan Rural.
58. Moir, K.C.I.E., C.S.I., I.C.S., The hon. Sir Thomas.	EX OFFICIO.
59. Muniswami Nayudu, Diwan Bahadur B.	Chittoor, N.-M. Rural.
60. Muniswami Pillai, Rao Sahib V. I.	NOMINATED.
61. Muppil Nayar of Kavalappara *alias* Kumaran Raman.	West Coast Landholders.

Name of member.	Name and class of constituency.
62. Murugappa Chettiyar, Diwan Bahadur A. M. M.	Ramnad, N.-M. Rural.
63. Muthiah Mudaliyar, The hon. Mr. S. (*Minister*).	Tanjore, N.-M. Rural.
64. Muthulakshmi Reddi, Dr. (Mrs.) (*Deputy President*).	NOMINATED.
65. Nagan Gowda, R.	NOMINATED.
66. Nanjappah 'Bahadur', Subadar-Major S. A.	NOMINATED.
67. Narasimha Raju, The hon. Rao Bahadur C. V. S. (*President*).	Vizagapatam, N.-M. Rural.
68. Narasimha Rao, Mothay ...	Godavari West, N.-M. Rural.
69. Narayanan Chettiyar, Al. Ar....	Nattukkottai Nagarathars' Association.
70. Narayanan Nambudripad, Rao Bahadur O. M.	NOMINATED.
71. Narayanaswami Pillai, T. M. ...	Trichinopoly, N.-M. Rural
72. Natesa Mudaliyar, Rao Bahadur C.	Madras City, N.-M. Urban.
73. Parasurama Rao Pantulu, A. ...	Cuddapah, N.-M. Rural.
74. Parthasarathi Ayyangar, C. R.	Chittoor, N.-M. Rural.
75. Patro, *Kt.*, Rao Bahadur Sir A. P.	Ganjam, N.-M. Rural.
76. Premayya, G. R.	NOMINATED.
77. Raja of Kallikota (Sri Raja Ramachandra Maradaraja Deo).	Northern Landholders, I.
78. Raja of Parlakimedi (Sri Sri Sri Krishna Chandra Gajapathi Narayana Deoji).	Ganjam, N.-M. Rural.
79. Rajan, P. T.	Madura, N.-M. Rural.
80. Ramachandra Padayachi, K. ...	South Arcot, N.-M. Rural.
81. Ramachandra Reddi, B. ...	Nellore, N.-M. Rural.
82. Ramalinga Chettiyar, Rao Bahadur T. A.	Coimbatore, N.-M. Rural.
83. Ramamurti, I.C.S., S. V. ...	NOMINATED.
84. Raman Menon, K. P. ...	Malabar, N.-M. Rural.
85. Ramanath Goenka	NOMINATED.
86. Ramaswami Ayyar, T. S. ...	Madras University.
87. Ramaswami Ayyar, U. ...	Trichinopoly *cum* Srirangam, N.-M. Urban.
88. Ramjee Rao, V.	NOMINATED.
89. Ranganatha Mudaliyar, A. ...	Bellary, N.-M. Rural.
90. Ratnasabhapati Mudaliyar, Rao Bahadur C. S.	Coimbatore, N.-M. Rural.
91. Robertson, R. J. C.	Madras Trades Association.
92. Sahajanandam, Swami A. S. ...	NOMINATED.
93. Saldanha, J. A.	West Coast, Indian Christian.
94. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti ...	Madras City, N.-M. Urban.
95. Sarabha Reddi, K.	Kurnool, N.-M. Rural.
96. Seturatnam Ayyar, The hon. Mr. M. R. (*Minister*).	Trichinopoly, N.-M. Rural.

	Name of member.	Name and class of constituency.
97.	Shetty, A. B.	South Kanara, N.-M. Rural.
98.	Sitarama Reddi, Rao Bahadur K.	South Arcot, N.-M. Rural.
99.	Siva Raj, N.	NOMINATED.
100.	Siva Rao, P.	Bellary, N.-M. Rural.
101.	Sivasubrahmanya Ayyar, K. S.	Tanjore, N.-M. Rural.
102.	Soundarapandian, W. P. A. ...	NOMINATED.
103.	Srinivasa Ayyangar, R. ...	South Arcot, N.-M. Rural.
104	Srinivasa Ayyangar, T. C. ...	Ramnad, N.-M. Rural.
105.	Srinivasa Rao, Nagar	South Kanara, N.-M. Rural.
106	Srinivasan, Rao Sahib R. ...	NOMINATED.
107.	Subbarayan, The hon. Dr. P. (Zamindar of Kumaramangalam) (*Minister*).	South Central Landholders.
108.	Subrahmanya Moopanar, S. ...	NOMINATED.
109.	Subrahmanya Pillai, Chavadi K.	Tinnevelly *cum* Palamcottah, N.-M. Urban.
110.	Tajudin Sahib Bahadur, Khan Sahib Syed.	Tanjore, Muhammadan Rural.
111.	Thomas, Daniel	Ramnad *cum* Tinnevelly, Indian Christian.
112.	Tulasiram, L. K.	Madura City, N.-M. Urban.
113.	Uppi Sahib Bahadur, K. ...	Malabar, Muhammadan.
114.	Usman Sahib Bahadur, *Kt.*, The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir Mahomed.	EX OFFICIO.
115.	Vanavudaiya Goundar, S. V. ...	Coimbatore, N.-M. Rural.
116.	Venkatapati Raju, P. C. ...	Vizagapatam, N.-M. Rural.
117.	Venkatarama Ayyar, K. R. ...	Madura, N.-M. Rural.
118.	Venkataramayya Nayudu, Rao Sahib Badeti.	West Godavari, N.-M. Rural.
119.	Venkatarangam Nayudu, C. ...	North Arcot, N.-M. Rural.
120.	Venkiah, S.	NOMINATED.
121.	Watson, I.C.S., H. A. ...	NOMINATED.
122.	Wood, C. E.	Madras Chamber of Commerce.
123.	Zamindar of Mirzapuram (Mirzapuram Raja Garu *alias* Venkataramayya Appa Rao Bahadur Garu).	Kistna, N.-M. Rural.
124.	Zamindar of Seithur (Vadamalai Tiruvanatha Sevuga Pandiya Tevar Avargal).	Madura, N.-M. Rural.
125.	Zamindar of Singampatti (T. N. Sivasubramaniya Tevar Thirthapathi).	Southern Landholders.

SPECIAL MEMBERS.

126.	Cunningham, C. B.	NOMINATED for the Bill to suppress Brothels and Immoral Traffic and for the Bill further to amend the Madras City Police Act, 1888.
127.	Sankaran Unni, E.	NOMINATED for the consideration of the Malabar Tenancy Bill.
128.	Achutan, A.	Do.
129.	Rutherford, C.I.E., I.C.S., T. G.	NOMINATED for the consideration of the Bills to amend the Madras District Municipalities Act and the Madras Local Boards Act.
130.	Govindan Nayar, C.	NOMINATED for the consideration of the Bills to amend the Madras District Municipalities Act and the Bill to amend the Madras Town-Planning Act.
131.	Dann, R.	NOMINATED to consider the Bill to amend the Madras Town-Planning Act.

TAMIL NADU LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY
வாய்மையே வெல்லும்
TRUTH ALONE TRIUMPHS

THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR OF MADRAS.

OFFICIAL REPORT.

Fourth Session of the Third Legislative Council under the Government of India Act, 1919.

VOLUME LII.

Monday, the 24th February 1930.

The House met at 11 o'clock, Mr. President (the hon. Rao Bahadur C. V. S. NARASIMHA RAJU Garu) in the Chair.

PRESENT:

Usman Sahib Bahadur, *Kt.*, The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir Mahomed.
Krishnan Nayar, The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M.
Campbell, C.S.I., C.B.E., V.D., I.C.S., The hon. Mr. A. Y. G.
Subbarayan, The hon. Dr. P.
Muthiah Mudaliyar, The hon. Mr. S.
Seturatnam Ayyar, The hon. Mr. M. R.
Abdul Hye Sahib Bahadur, Khan Sahib K.
Abdul Razack Sahib Bahadur, Khan Bahadur S. K.
Appavu Chettiyar, Mr. C. D.
Ari Gowder, Mr. H. B.
Arogyaswami Mudaliyar, Diwan Bahadur R. N.
Arpudaswami Udayar, Mr. S.
Balasubrahmanya Mudaliyar, Mr. M.
Bheemayya, Mr. J.
Bhooshayya, Mr. P
Chidambaranatha Mudaliyar, Mr. T. K.
Cotterell, C.I.E., I.C.S., Mr. C. B.
Dorai Raja, Mr. S. N.
Ellappa Chettiyar, Rao Bahadur S.
Ethirajulu Nayudu, Diwan Bahadur P. C.
Gangadhara Siva, Mr. M. V.
Gnanavaram Pillai, Rao Sahib P. J.
Gopala Menon, Mr. C.
Govindan Nayar, Mr. C.
Gray, O.B.E., I.C.S., Mr. J.
Guruswami, Rao Sahib L. C.
Hearson, Mr. H. F. P.
Hilton Brown, I.C.S., Mr.
James, Mr. F. E.
John, Mr. V. Ch.
Kesava Pillai, C.I.E., Diwan Bahadur P.
Khadir Mohidin Sahib Bahadur, Muhammad.
Krishnan, Mr. K.
Krishnaswami Nayakar, Mr. K. V.
Kumaraswami Reddiyar, Diwan Bahadur S.
Lakshmana Reddi, Mr. G.
Leach, I.C.S., Mr. A. G.
Leech, Mr. A. J.
Mahmud Schamnad Sahib Bahadur, Khan Bahadur.
Mallayya, Dr. B. S.
Manikkavelu Nayakar, Mr. M. A.
Muniswami Nayudu, Diwan Bahadur B.
Muniswami Pillai, Rao Sahib V. I.
Muppil Nayar of Kavalappara alias Kumaran Raman.
Nagan Gowda, Mr. R.
Nanjappa Bahadur, Subadar-Major S. A.
Narasimha Rao, Mr. Mothay.
Natesa Mudaliyar, Rao Bahadur C.
Premayya, Mr. G. R.
Raja of Kallikota.
Raja of Parlakimedi.
Rajan, Mr. P. T.
Ramachandra Padayachi, Mr. K.
Ramalinga Chettiyar, Rao Bahadur T. A.
Ramamurti, I.C.S., Mr. S. V.
Raman Menon, Mr. K. P.
Ramanath Goenka, Mr.
Ramaswami Ayyar, Mr. T. S.
Ramaswami Ayyar, Mr. U.
Ramjee Rao, Mr. V.
Ranganatha Mudaliyar, Mr. A.
Robertson, Mr. R. J. C.
Saldanha, Mr. J. A.
Sami Venkatachalam Chetti, Mr.
Shetty, Mr. A. B.
Sitarama Reddi, Rao Bahadur K.
Siva Raj, Mr. N.
Siva Rao, Mr. P.
Srinivasa Ayyangar, Mr. T. C.
Srinivasa Rao, Mr. Nagar.
Srinivasan, Rao Sahib R.
Subrahmanya Moopanar, Mr. S.
Tajudin Sahib Bahadur, Khan Sahib Syed.
Thomas, Mr. Daniel.
Uppi Sahib Bahadur, K.
Vanavudaiya Goundar, Mr. S. V.
Venkataramayya Nayudu, Rao Sahib Badeti.
Venkiah, Mr. S.
Watson, I.C.S., Mr. H. A.
Wood, Mr. C. E.
Zamindar of Singampatti.

I

NEW MEMBERS.

The following new members made the prescribed oath or affirmation of allegiance to the Crown and then took their seats :—

M.R.Ry. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI Garu.
„ Rao Sahib BADETI VENKATARAMAYYA NAYUDU Garu.
„ N. SRINIVASA RAO Avargal.
„ G. LAKSHMANA REDDI Garu.
„ M. BALASUBRAHMANYA MUDALIYAR Avargal.
The RAJA OF PARLAKIMEDI.
M.R.Ry. Rao Bahadur T. A. RAMALINGA CHETTIYAR Avargal.
„ T. S. RAMASWAMI AYYAR Avargal.
„ P. BHOOSHAYYA CHOWDARI Garu.
„ M. NARASIMHA RAO Garu.

II

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

STARRED QUESTIONS

Government Houses

Use made of the Government House and other buildings at Guindy.

*1434 Q.—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA : Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) what uses are made of the Government House and the bungalows and other buildings in the compound of the Government House at Guindy ;

(b) which of them are used by His Excellency the Governor and his staff and when and for what periods during the Madras season ;

(c) which of the buildings have been leased to officials or non-officials during the year 1928–29 and this year ;

(d) what is the rent recovered during the year 1928–29 and up to date in 1929–30 ;

(e) how many of the bungalows have not been used or leased in the years 1928–29 and 1929–30 ;

(f) if there are a number of bungalows not used or not leased for a long period, whether Government propose to utilize them for some public purpose or public institution ; and

(g) whether it is a fact that an aided educational institution offered to purchase the whole or part of the Guindy Government House grounds and that the offer was refused and, if so, why ?

A.—(a) Government House, Guindy, is used as a week-end residence and for occasional entertainments by His Excellency the Governor. Four staff buildings are rented to Government officials and the rent credited to Provincial funds.

(b) Only the main building is being used as above by His Excellency and his staff.

(c) The four staff bungalows.

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(*d*) The rent collected during 1928-29 and to end of December 1929 in 1929-30 for the four staff bungalows is as follows :—

	1928-29.			1929-30.		
	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
Surgeon's bungalow ...	1,492	4	0	1,233	0	0
Aide-de Camp's bungalow.	619	9	0	450	0	0
Assistant Surgeon's quarters	220	0	0	254	13	0
Military Secretary's bungalow	3,972	0	0	2,991	0	0

(*e*) None.
(*f*) The question does not arise.
(*g*) No such offer was made to the Government.

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—"May I know, Sir, whether there is any proposal before the Government to hand over the Government House and the staff residences within the City of Madras to the Government to be utilized for public purposes?"

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"It is a fit subject for a resolution; hence it cannot be admitted as a supplementary question."

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—"May I know, Sir, whether there are any other bungalows which can be rented to officials and non-officials, besides those mentioned in the answer?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—"No, Sir."

Police

Alleged searching by the police of a student's house in Madura.

*1435 *Q.*—Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR : Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the house of a student of the fourth year class, Madura College, was searched by the police on the 3rd instant;

(*b*) whether the books taken away by the police at this search were only such as are being publicly sold by booksellers and the letters taken away were from Mr. Fenner Brockway, M.P., and from Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru;

(*c*) whether the District Superintendent of Police questioned the student whether he possessed a copy of Satyabhakta's Communist Manifesto;

(*d*) whether this student is the Secretary of the Youth League and also of the Jatindas Memorial Fund, Madura;

(*e*) whether these associations are among the 'prohibited' or among those marked out by Government for suppression; and

(*f*) if not, who authorized the District Superintendent of Police, Madura, to persecute the Secretary of these two associations?

A.—(*a*) The house of a student named S. Rangarajan was searched on January 3rd.

(*b*) No; the literary matter seized included literature proscribed by the Government of India.

(c) The Government have no information.

(d) Yes.

(e) There are no associations in this Presidency that are 'prohibited' or 'marked out for suppression'.

(f) There is no question of persecution; it is part of the ordinary duties of the police to trace and seize proscribed literature.

Stationery

Purchase of Indian-made chalks and coloured crayons.

*1436 Q.—Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) the value of school-board chalks and coloured crayons purchased by Government through the Superintendent of Stationery, Madras, during the year 1928–29;

(b) how much of this is imported stuff and how much Indian made;

(c) whether the Government are aware that chalks and crayons have been successfully made in Kumbakonam for the past some years;

(d) what are the reasons for the Superintendent of Stationery not going in for such locally manufactured articles; and

(e) whether it is the policy of Government to encourage Indian-made articles wherever they are available to the exclusion of imported articles?

A.—(a) & (b) Prepared black-board chalk ordinary white and coloured were purchased during 1928–29 from the Kumbakonam Factory for Rs. 2,362–8–0. As ordinary chalk in blocks is not obtainable in India, chalk worth Rs. 93–5–4 was also obtained through the India Store Department, London, during this period.

(c) Yes.

(d) The question does not arise.

(e) Yes, provided that the quality is sufficiently good for the purpose and the price is reasonable.

Mr. C. GOPALA MENON:—"With regard to answer to clause (e), may I know whether the Government will issue an order to the effect that Indian-made articles alone will be purchased by the Superintendent of Stationery provided the quality of the articles is sufficiently good and the price is reasonable, in preference to imported chalks, etc.?"

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"The question is hypothetical, and therefore cannot be admitted."

Civil Justice

Alleged delay in giving judgment in a land acquisition case in Vellore.

*1437 Q.—Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether the report called for in answer to question No. 664, dated 1st October 1929, has been received; and

(b) what orders have been passed by Government on the same?

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A.—(*a*) Yes.

(*b*) Notice has been taken by Government of the delay on the part of the District Judge concerned.

Selection of District Munsifs.

*1438 *Q.*—Mr. A. B. SHETTY: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(*a*) the number of candidates who applied for the post of District Munsif from Madras City and the mufassal last year;

(*b*) how many of these were Brahmans, non-Brahmans, Muslims and Christians respectively;

(*c*) how many candidates were selected from Madras City and the mufassal and how many of these belong to each of the communities mentioned in (*b*); and

(*d*) whether the High Court has ever communicated to the Government the principles on which the selection was made?

A.—(*a*) *to* (*c*) A statement [a] is appended.

(*d*) Yes.

Mr. A. B. SHETTY:—"With reference to answer to clause (*d*) may I know the principles on which the High Court has made the selection?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—"The High Court have stated that they make the selection on the basis of efficiency, and consistently with efficiency they observe, as far as possible, the principle of communal representation."

Mr. A. B. SHETTY:—"May I now why only 13 candidates were selected from the mufassal, while 17 were selected out of a smaller number of candidates from the city?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—"I am sorry, I cannot answer that question. The Government have no hand in selecting the candidates. The matter is entirely in the hands of the High Court."

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"Sir, the hon. the Law Member said that the High Court has said that consistently with efficiency it would observe the rules regarding communal representation. May I know if it is anything different from that governing other departments?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR:—"I want notice. I am not in a position to answer with regard to all other departments."

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"What about your department?"

Selection of District Munsifs.

*1439 *Q.*—Mr. J. A. DAVIS: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the Government are aware that recently the High Court selected 30 candidates for the post of District Munsif, and that of the candidates selected, as many as 17 were of one community now preponderating the Judicial service;

[a] Printed as Appendix I on page 141 *infra*.

(b) whether there were not a sufficient number of qualified candidates of other communities available ;

(c) what was the number of qualified candidates of each of the following communities, Muhammadans, Indian Christians and Anglo-Indians ;

(d) whether it is a fact that there were not less than three qualified Anglo-Indian candidates and that two of them at least were recommended by the District Judges of the districts in which they were practising as pleaders and none was selected ;

(e) whether seeing that the Anglo-Indian candidates will most probably be age-barred when the next selection takes place, the Government will be pleased to request the High Court to reconsider the case of the Anglo-Indian candidates ; and

(f) whether Government will also see that steps are taken to give effect to the communal Government Order in regard to the Judicial service ?

A.—(a) The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the answer to question No. 1438.

(b) Yes. The preponderence of one community is reported to be due to the fact that the possible candidates for appointment from the staff (High Court and mufassal) were of that community.

(c)

Muhammadans	8
Indian Christians	12
Anglo-Indians	3

(d) The answer to the first part of the question is in the affirmative and the answer to the second part is that the reports of District Judges are confidential. The reason why no Anglo-Indian candidate was selected in 1929, is reported to be that one candidate was selected from the Anglo-Indian community in each of the years 1926 and 1927 although the number of candidates from that community was almost negligible.

(e) The appointment of District Munsifs is, by law, vested in the High Court.

(f) The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the answer to question No. 1378.

Disposal of suits filed under the Hindu Religious Endowments Act.

* 1440 Q.—Mr. P. T. RAJAN : Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) the number of original suits and petitions so far filed, disposed of and pending under the Madras Hindu Religious Endowments Act in the District Courts of Ganjam, East Godavari, West Godavari, Guntur, North Malabar, South Malabar and South Kanara ;

(b) the reasons for the non-disposal of the above suits and petitions which have been filed more than two years ago ; and

(c) what steps Government propose to take to see that these suits and petitions are disposed of at an early date ?

A.—(a) & (b) The Government have no information, but have called for it.

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Criminal Justice

Action taken on Mr. Justice Waller's judgment in Mr. Collett's appeal.

* 1441 Q.—Mr. F. E. JAMES : With reference to the answer to the question No. 1867-A given on the 25th March 1929, will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have considered the explanations of the officials concerned ;

(b) whether these explanations were forwarded to a committee of three High Court Judges for their perusal and report ;

(c) what is the nature of the report presented by the committee ;

(d) what action, if any, Government have taken as a result of the report ; and

(e) whether the Government will place the report on the table of the Legislative Council ?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) The Government requested three of the hon. the Judges of the High Court to examine the papers including the explanation of the Chief Presidency Magistrate and state whether in their opinion the documents disclosed sufficient grounds for formal proceedings against him.

(c) Two of the hon. the Judges came to the conclusion that there were no grounds for proceeding against the Chief Presidency Magistrate, while the third Judge held the contrary view.

(d) The Government having considered the report of the Judges agreed with the majority. The papers were accordingly recorded.

(e) No.

Diwan Bahadur P. C. ETHIRAJULU NAYUDU :—" Is it not a fact that the attack on the Chief Presidency Magistrate by Justice Waller was based up on a reading of his evidence made by the trial court ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" I believe that Mr. Justice Waller based his remarks entirely on the evidence on record before him."

Diwan Bahadur P. C. ETHIRAJULU NAYUDU :—" Is it a fact that the evidence taken consisted only of notes neither read over to the Chief Presidency Magistrate nor acknowledged by him to be correct ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" Yes, Sir."

Diwan Bahadur P. C. ETHIRAJULU NAYUDU :—" In view of the fact that there is considerable feeling in the country in regard to this matter, may I know whether Government will be pleased to place on the table of the House the explanation of the Chief Presidency Magistrate and the observations of the Committee thereon ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" No. Sir. It is not in public interests to publish these papers."

Diwan Bahadur P. C. ETHIRAJULU NAYUDU :—" May I know whether the matter is so confidential ? . . . "

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The answer of the Government is not that the matter is confidential, but that it is not in the public interest to publish it."

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Appointment of Stationary Sub-Magistrates.

*1442 Q.—Diwan Bahadur P. Kesava Pillai: Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that when criminal cases are heard by the Head Accountant Magistrates, they usually attend to them only after they have finished their treasury transactions, thus necessarily making the parties wait to suit their convenience;

(b) whether the Government are aware that where the Head Accountants are empowered to deal with cases, the Tahsildar-Magistrates also have to hear cases, i.e., other than town cases, and whether they are obliged to hear them often in their camps; and

(c) why they have not appointed Stationary Sub-Magistrates in the twenty-six taluks in the Presidency where Taluk Head Accountants are still invested with magisterial powers?

A.—(a) The Government have no information.

(b) Yes, but it is believed that the number of cases is inconsiderable.

(c) For two main reasons—

(1) there is not enough magisterial work in these 26 taluks to occupy a Stationary Sub-Magistrate fully;

(2) the extra cost involved is not in the circumstances of these 26 taluks justified.

Diwan Bahadur P. Kesava Pillai:—"With reference to the answer to clause (a) am I to understand that it is the primary duty of the Head Accountant Magistrates to attend to treasury transactions and that they need attend to criminal cases only after finishing the treasury work? Is it the rule?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. Krishnan Nayar:—"I am not aware of any such rule."

Mr. A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar:—"Am I to take it that the Head Accountant Magistrate who is in charge of the sub-treasury has also to dispose of criminal cases?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. Krishnan Nayar:—"I believe so, Sir."

Mr. A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar:—"May I know whether he has not to attend to treasury transactions during the office hours from 11 to 5?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. Krishnan Nayar:—"To my knowledge, yes."

Mr. A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar:—"Is he also a magistrate?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. Krishnan Nayar:—"Yes in some cases."

Mr. A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar:—"Then, when is this work to be done?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. Krishnan Nayar:—"Whenever it is convenient for him."

Mr. D. Thomas:—"Is it not a fact that in several places where there are stationary magistrates, the head accountants exercise magisterial functions also?"

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. Krishnan Nayar:—"Notice."

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Mr. A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar :—" Should the head accountant discharge his magisterial functions as it suits his convenience, or according to the convenience of the public ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. Krishnan Nayar :—" According to his convenience when he has to do both duties."

Diwan Bahadur P. Kesava Pillai :—" Is it not a fact that the criminal cases should be attended to without making the parties wait for a long time, as it is a matter which affects the interests of the public ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. Krishnan Nayar :—" Yes, Sir, consistently with the interests of the tax-payers who have ultimately to pay for these magistrates."

Mr. A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar :—" With reference to answer to clause (c) (2), may I know why two or more taluks should not be joined together and put under the jurisdiction of a magistrate ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. Krishnan Nayar :—" Notice."

Forests

Concessions to the cultivators of South Kanara to take freely green and dry leaves from reserved forests.

* 1443 Q.—Mr. J. A. Saldanha : Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased—

(1) to place before the Council the orders or a summary of the several orders passed in connexion with the concession granted to the cultivators in South Kanara to take, free of payment of any fee, green as well as dry leaves from reserved forests, and

(2) to state (a) on what grounds and circumstances the concession was granted ; and

(b) whether representations have been received by the Chief Conservator or Government for the continuance of the privilege and, if so, what action has been taken thereon ?

A.—(1) The following concessions have been granted in South Kanara :—

(a) clearing of undergrowth in all reserves (except those near the Coast) to a distance of half a mile from the limits of private holdings ;

(b) in the reserves near the Coast, clearing of undergrowth to a distance of 200 yards from the limits of private holdings ;

(c) clearing of undergrowth in all areas sown with Hopea, and

(d) free removal of—

(i) green manure leaves of unclassified species and dry leaves of all species, and

(ii) dead fuel.

N.B.—Undergrowth was defined to mean growth of unclassified species not above 6 feet in height and dead fuel to mean parts of dead trees less than 3 inches in diameter.

(2) (*a*) There is no definite information.

(*b*) No representations have been received by the Chief Conservator. A representation on the subject has been received by Government from Mr. Karant. The question of continuing the existing concessions is now under consideration of Government.

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" With reference to the answer to clause (2) (*a*) Government say : 'There is no definite information.' May I know whether inquiry was made before they gave this reply? And if so, what inquiry ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" Yes, Sir, inquiries were made. The Chief Conservator was asked to make a search of the records in his office : and this is the result of his search, namely, there is no information."

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" May I know whether any public inquiry was made in this connexion ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" In all probability the Chief Conservator has not made any public inquiry."

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" Then may I suggest to the hon. the Law Member to make a public inquiry ? "

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" It is not a supplementary question."

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" With reference to the answer to clause (2) (*b*) may I know what are the grievances Mr. Karant has complained of and what are his suggestions for the same ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" His suggestion is that these concessions should be made in future years also. There is no other complaint put forward by Mr. Karant."

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" May I know whether Government have decided to extend these concessions ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. KRISHNAN NAYAR :—" That is exactly the matter which is under the consideration of the Government."

Loans

Grant of takavi loans in the Ceded districts.

*1444 Q.—Diwan Bahadur P. KESAVA PILLAI : Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state whether within the last ten years the Government have been pleased to advance under the powers vested in them takavi loans at concession rates to the ryots in each of the Ceded districts where they have more or less continuously suffered from scarcity of rainfall and famine ; and if so, how much and when ?

A.—The Government have not sanctioned any such loans.

Diwan Bahadur P. KESAVA PILLAI :—" May I know why Government have not given these concession rates to the ryots, even though there is no rule empowering them to do so ? "

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL :—" I must ask for notice."

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Diwan Bahadur P. KESAVA PILLAI:—"I want to know, Sir, why Government have not sanctioned any takavi loans to the ryots at concession rates?"

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL:—"The question relates to a period extending over ten years past and I must ask for notice before I can give the answer."

Mr. R. NAGAN GOWDA:—"May I know whether no occasion arose during the last ten years in Bellary district to grant these loans at concession rates?"

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL:—"I must ask for notice. I do not know whether the grant of the concession was ever suggested to Government."

Mr. P. SIVA RAO:—"May I know whether when the whole matter that is at present engaging the attention of the Government is decided, the Government propose to apply this rule?"

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL:—"The question of giving concessions now in respect of loans issued in recent years has been under the consideration of the Government for some time past, and orders will be issued shortly."

Panchayat Forests

Facilities for drinking water for the cattle grazing in Chilakanahatti Panchayat Forest.

* 1445 Q.—Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether there are not facilities for drinking water for the cattle permitted to graze in the Panchayat Forest of Chilakanahatti, Hospet taluk, Bellary district; and

(*b*) whether the owners of cattle are now taking out a second permit for their cattle to go to the adjoining Government reserves to drink water?

A.—(*a*) & (*b*) The Government have not the information. A report has been called for.

Public Service Commission

Extent of appointments made by the Madras Services Commission. 11-15 a.m.

* 1446 Q.—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(*a*) the several departments of the services that will be placed within the scope of the Madras Services Commission with the classes and grades of appointment in each department; and

(*b*) what are the departments that will be excluded from its scope and on what grounds?

A.—(*a*) At present the Madras Services Commission have been asked to select candidates for admission to the services and posts mentioned in the annexed list.[a]

The Commission have also been asked to consider and submit proposals for the taking over by them of the duties now performed by the Commissioner for Government Examinations and the Board of Examiners in respect of the examinations and tests prescribed for members of the Provincial and Subordinate services and holders of special posts and probationers.

(*b*) Probably the selection of appointments to the Judicial Branch of the Madras Civil Service will be excluded from the scope of the Commission as the power to appoint district munsifs is conferred by law on the High Court. It is not possible at this stage to say whether any other services or posts will be excluded from the scope of the Commission.

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—"May I draw the attention of the hon. the Member for Revenue to the list appended to the answer? There are certain posts mentioned there. May I enquire on what principle or lines these appointments are brought within the purview of the Public Services Commission while others of a similar kind are omitted?"

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL :—"I am not sure if there is any definite principle beyond the fact that the work of the Staff Selection Board was confined to the Madras City and not to the whole Presidency of Madras, and it is not desirable to compel candidates for minor appointments and for appointments in particular districts only to come up to Madras for interview."

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—"May I know why some Inspectors and Sub-Inspectors of City Police are included and why Sub-Inspectors of Police in the rest of the Presidency are not included in the list?"

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL :—"The selection of Sub-Inspectors of Police in the mufassal is made locally and it is not considered desirable to call upon the candidates to come up to Madras."

Staff Selection Board

Selection of Deputy Tahsildars in December 1929.

* 1447 *Q.*—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA : Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to place before the Council a statement showing

(*a*) the names, father's name, religion, caste, race, educational and special qualifications of the candidates selected by the Staff Selection Board for the posts of Deputy Tahsildars in December 1929;

(*b*) how many Indian Christians applied for the posts and what their qualifications were;

(*c*) who were appointed by Government out of the candidates selected; and

(*d*) why no Indian Christian was appointed?

[a] Printed as Appendix II on pages 141–142 infra.

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A.—(a) The report of the Staff Selection Board is confidential and the Government regret that they are unable to publish the information asked for.

(b) Six applied, of whom three were B.A. and three B.A. (Honours).

(c) The hon. Member is referred to G.O. No. 2634, Revenue, dated 18th December 1929, which has been made available to the Press.

(d) The selection was made with due regard to the merits and qualifications of the candidates belonging to the several communities.

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI :—" Do the Government think that the names of the candidates, their fathers' names, religion and caste are confidential ? "

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL :—" The recommendations of the Staff Selection Board are confidential. "

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" I did not ask for the recommendations. I only wanted a statement of all the different candidates and qualifications of those persons who were selected ? "

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL :—" That is confidential. "

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI :—" May I know why it is considered confidential ? "

The hon Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL :—" It is left to Government to decide who should be selected. "

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI :—" Who were the candidates that were selected by the Staff Selection Board ? Why should that be confidential ? "

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL :—" It has been treated as such and it is not considered desirable to publish the list. "

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI :—" Is it owing to the fact that considerations which prevailed upon the Staff Selection Board were not of such a nature as would stand publicity ? "

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL :—" No, Sir. "

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI :—" If it is not the fact, why should it not be published ? "

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" It has already been answered. "

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" May I know why the two candidates were selected who were over-aged ? "

The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL :—" I must ask for notice. "

Education

Alleged retention of a Tamil graduate as the Headmaster of the Government Muhammadan Training School, Bellary.

*1448 Q.—Khan Sahib K. ABDUL HYE SAHIB Bahadur : Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the Headmaster, Government Muhammadan Training School, Bellary, is only a Tamil graduate ;

(b) whether he is unable to read or write Urdu ;

(c) if the answer be in the affirmative, the reasons why he is kept in the school where everything is taught in Urdu ; and

(d) how long he has been working in the said school ?

A.—(a) He has passed the English and Tamil branches of the B.A. degree examination.

(b) & (c) His vernacular is Hindustani (Urdu) and his work is reported to be satisfactory.

(d) From 18th June 1926.

Khan Sahib K. ABDUL HYE SAHIB Bahadur :—" May I know whether the Headmaster is able to read and write Hindustani and take classes in Hindustani ? "

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The hon. Member is requested to repeat the question."

Khan Sahib K. ABDUL HYE SAHIB Bahadur :—" May I ask whether the Headmaster is able to write and read and speak Hindustani, Sir ? "

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" It is said that his vernacular is Hindustani."

Khan Sahib K. ABDUL HYE SAHIB Bahadur :—" I want to know whether he is able to read and write and teach Hindustani ? "

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" I am afraid I cannot give the information."

Khan Sahib K. ABDUL HYE SAHIB Bahadur :—" May I ask the hon. the Chief Minister if he would ask the Director of Public Instruction ? "

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" Yes, I will call for the information."

Mr. P. SIVA RAO :—" Is he able to read Hindustani ? "

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" I said in answer, that perhaps the reading of Hindustani is not necessary for his work.'

Mr. P. SIVA RAO :—" He is a teacher, Sir."

Location of the Government Muhammadan Training School for Women, Bellary.

*1449 Q.—Khan Sahib K. ABDUL HYE SAHIB Bahadur : Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether the public of Bellary have protested against the location of the Government Muhammadan Training School for Women at Bellary in its present building ;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Deputy Directress of Public Instruction inspected the building and found it unsatisfactory ;

(c) whether it is a fact that the Deputy Directress recommended to Government the shifting of the school from its present building to another more spacious one ; and

(d) if so, which building was recommended and what action Government have taken in the matter ?

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A.—(*a*) Yes. A copy of the proceedings of a public meeting of one section of the Mussalmans of Bellary protesting against the retention of the school in the present building was received by the Director of Public Instruction. At the same time, a memorial praying for the continuance of the school in the present building was also received from another body of Mussalmans.

(*b*) & (*c*) No.

(*d*) The question does not arise

Khan Sahib K. ABDUL HYE SAHIB Bahadur :—" May I know, Sir, with reference to clause (*b*) whether it is a fact that the Deputy Directress of Public Instruction inspected the building and thought it to be unsatisfactory some time ago ? "

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" I want notice, Sir."

Mr. P. SIVA RAO :—" Did she inspect the building at all ? "

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" I am not sure at all."

Mr. P. SIVA RAO :—" May I know, Sir, what is the report, if any ? "

Rental value of the buildings for the Government Muhammadan Training School for Women, Bellary.

* 1450 *Q.*—Khan Sahib K. ABDUL HYE SAHIB Bahadur : Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the building for the Government Muhammadan Training School for Women at Bellary is a rented one ;

(*b*) if so, what is the rent Government have been paying for the said building ; and

(*c*) on whose advice the rent for the said school building was sanctioned and whether at the time of fixing the rent the local rental value of buildings was taken into consideration ?

A.—(*a*) Yes.

(*b*) Rupees 75 a month.

(*c*) The rent was sanctioned on the advice of the Director of Public Instruction and in consultation with the officers of the Public Works Department.

Mr. P. SIVA RAO :—" With reference to (*c*) it is stated that the rent was sanctioned on the advice of the Director of Public Instruction and in consultation with the officers of the Public Works Department. Who are those officers ? Were they the local officers or the Executive Engineer of the District ? "

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" Naturally they must be local officers, Sir."

Promotions to the M.E.S. grade.

* 1451 *Q.*—Khan Sahib K. ABDUL HYE SAHIB Bahadur : Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether it is a fact that two persons were recently promoted to the M.E.S. grade although they were non-L.T.'s. ;

(*b*) if so, why the exception was made in their case; and

(*c*) whether it is a fact that the claims of some qualified men were subsequently overlooked on the ground that they have not passed the L.T. examination?

A.—(*a*), (*b*) & (*c*) All the officers newly promoted to the Madras Educational Service (Administrative Branch) during 1929 were L.T.'s.

Khan Sahib K. ABDUL HYE SAHIB Bahadur:—"May I know, Sir, whether Messrs. Abdul Salam and Peria Sastri who were recently promoted are L. Ts?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"I believe they are."

Opening of a Middle School for Girls at Cuddapah.

* 1452 *Q.*—Khan Sahib K. ABDUL HYE SAHIB Bahadur: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the Mussalman women public of Cuddapah have sent memorials to Government requesting the opening of a Middle School for Girls in Cuddapah town;

(*b*) if so, what action has been taken thereon; and

(*c*) whether at present there is no school of any kind for imparting education to the girls at Cuddapah?

A.—(*a*) Yes.

(*b*) The question of opening additional secondary schools for girls in the Presidency is under consideration.

(*c*) There is a Government Middle school for girls at Cuddapah.

Khan Sahib K. ABDUL HYE SAHIB Bahadur:—"With reference to clause (*c*) may I ask the hon. the Chief Minister whether there is separate arrangement for Mussalman girls?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"I believe there is a separate arrangement for Mussalman girls in the middle school at Cuddapah."

Re-organization of the Philosophy department in the Presidency College.

* 1453 *Q.*—Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether it is a fact that the Philosophy department of the Presidency College was overhauled about July 1929;

(*b*) whether the Chief Professor and two of his Assistants were transferred to other educational institutions;

(*c*) whether the men brought in to fill their places were men who had only Intermediate-class experience;

(*d*) whether it is a fact that Professor Chakravarty strongly protested against the transfer of Mr. S. Rama Ayyar and Mr. Nagaraja Sarma;

(*e*) whether these two men were transferred in spite of the above protest;

(*f*) whether the two men transferred had done very satisfactory work and whether the latter had also done original research;

(*g*) whether Mr. N. Srinivasachari was first transferred to Palghat, and that the transfer was later cancelled;

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(*h*) whether the cancellation was at the instance of Mr. Fyson;

(*i*) whether Mr. (Professor) Chakravarti's lien has been permanently shifted from the Presidency College; and

(*j*) if so, for what reasons?

A.—(*a*) The Professor and two assistants were transferred with effect from the reopening of the College in July 1929.

(*b*) Yes.

(*c*) No.

(*d*) The reports of the professors are confidential and cannot be communicated.

(*e*) In view of the answer to (*d*), no answer is required.

(*f*) Public comparison of the work of different officers is deprecated. The implication that satisfactory work can only be done in a single college is not accepted.

(*g*) Yes; the transfer was cancelled before it took effect.

(*h*) The advice on which postings of officers are made is confidential.

(*i*) Yes.

(*j*) According to the instructions of the Government of India only Indian Educational Service officers can be posted to special posts; this necessitated the transfer of Mr. Chakravarti to the Principalship of the Rajahmundry College.

Appointment of Mr. I. Narayana Menon in the Presidency College.

• 1454 *Q.*—Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the posting of Mr. I. Narayana Menon as Professor in the Presidency College is only a temporary arrangement; and

(*b*) whether Professor Radhakrishnan is to be appointed as permanent Professor on his return from foreign service?

A.—(*a*) No.

(*b*) The Government cannot say at present.

Retention of Mr. Fyson for a long period in the same post.

• 1455 *Q.*—Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(*a*) how long Mr. Fyson has been the Principal of the Presidency College, and whether there is any time-limit for persons occupying the same post in the Educational department;

(*b*) how many hours of actual teaching is done by Mr. Fyson on the average in a week;

(*c*) whether it is a fact that the previous Principals of the Presidency College were not allowed to continue for so long a period as Mr. Fyson has been; and

(*d*) whether any principle is observed to the effect that the Principals of first and second grade Government Colleges should not be left occupying the same post for more than three or five years on the analogy of the Judicial department?

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A.—(*a*) Mr. P. F. Fyson was appointed as Principal on 6th July 1925 and has been continuing as such except for the period 4th July 1927 to 15th November 1927 when he was on leave. No time-limit has been prescribed.

(*b*) Mr. Fyson does no actual teaching. His duties as Principal preclude anything beyond a very general supervision of the Botany department.

(*c*) No.

(*d*) The Government do not see any necessity for the adoption of the principle.

Opening of schools for Muslims in South Arcot and other districts.

* 1456 *Q.*—Mr. Basheer Ahmed Sayeed: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(*a*) the number of schools (elementary) opened for boys in the districts of South Arcot, Salem, Coimbatore and the Nilgiris since 1924–25; and

(*b*) how many of them were meant for Muslims in each of the said districts?

A.—(*a*) & (*b*) A statement [a] showing the number of schools opened at the instance of the Government is placed on the table. The Government have no information in regard to the number of schools opened by the managements concerned of their own accord.

Opening of additional schools for Muslims in South Arcot and other districts.

* 1457 *Q.*—Mr. Basheer Ahmed Sayeed: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(*a*) how many additional schools are proposed to be opened during the year 1930–31 for Muslim boys in the districts of South Arcot, Salem, Coimbatore and the Nilgiris; and

(*b*) whether a statement of the number of schools to be opened talukwar in the said districts will be placed on the table of the House?

A.—(*a*) & (*b*) The Government do not propose to subsidise local bodies for the opening of new elementary schools for Muhammadan boys in 1930–31.

Modification of the rule regulating the number of Muslim schools.

* 1458 *Q.*—Mr. Basheer Ahmed Sayeed: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the Government have received any representation that many centres of considerable Muslim population go without any school for boys and for girls on account of the rule that a school can be provided for boys only where the Muslim population is 500 and above and for girls where it is 1,000 and above;

(*b*) whether it is not a fact that on account of the strict observance of such a rule, education of the Muslim community is very much retarded; and

(*c*) whether the Government propose to modify the rule and how?

[a] Printed as Appendix III on page 143 infra.

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A.—(*a*) & (*b*) The Government have not issued any rule prohibiting the opening of boys' schools for Muhammadans in centres with a population of less than 500 or the opening of girls' schools for Muhammadans in centres with a population of less than 1,000. The hon. Member apparently refers to the schools opened by local bodies with special subsidies from Provincial funds since 1924–25. Special subsidies are given for the opening of boys' schools only in school-less centres with a population of 500 and above and of girls' schools for Muhammadans only in centres with a population of 1,000 and above in which there are no schools for Muhammadan girls. Local bodies are not allowed to utilize these special subsidies for the opening of schools in centres with a smaller population.

(*c*) The Government do not at present propose to relax their policy in regard to the opening of schools in school-less centres with special subsidies from Provincial funds.

Girls' schools for Muslims in South Arcot and other districts.

* 1459 *Q.*—Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(*a*) the number of new girls' schools (elementary) opened since 1924–25 in the districts of South Arcot, Salem, Coimbatore and the Nilgiris; and

(*b*) how many of them are intended for Muslim girls and in which taluks and municipalities in the said districts have these been opened?

A.—(*a*) & (*b*) The Government have been sanctioning to local bodies since 1927–28 special subsidies for opening girls' schools in large centres where there are no girls' schools. A statement [a] giving the information in respect of these schools for the districts mentioned in the question is placed on the table. The Government have no information in regard to the schools which may have been opened by the local bodies concerned without special aid from Provincial funds or by private managements.

Appointments to superior posts in the Educational department.

* 1460 *Q.*—Diwan Bahadur P. C. ETHIRAJULU NAYUDU: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether recently several appointments to the superior posts of the Educational Service have been filled by persons who were not in Government service at the time of appointment;

(*b*) whether these posts were advertised in the open market and whether such applications were considered by any special committee; and

(*c*) if no applications were called for, on what grounds and under what circumstances such appointments were made and how the Government satisfied themselves prima facie that they were the best candidates available?

[a] Printed as Appendix IV on pages 143–144 infra.

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A.—(*a*), (*b*) & (*c*) Six appointments were made in 1929—three in the Engineering College, Guindy, and three in the Arts Colleges. The three posts in the Engineering College were advertised and the applications considered by the Board of Visitors to the College. The candidates selected for the posts in Arts Colleges had been recommended as suitable by the Selection Committee constituted to advise Government on the selection of candidates for direct appointment to the higher branches of the Educational Services.

Appointment of the Principal, Law College.

* 1461 *Q.*—Diwan Bahadur P. C. ETHIRAJULU NAYUDU : Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether any definite proposal has been received for the filling up of the Principalship of the Law College ; and

(*b*) whether, in view of the importance of the post, he will appoint a person of standing and experience in the legal profession to this place ?

A.—(*a*) Yes.

(*b*) All relevant considerations will be borne in mind in filling up the post.

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" May I know the considerations which will be borne in mind ? "

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" All relevant considerations."

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" May I know, Sir, what those consideration are ? "

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" I cannot enumerate all the relevent considerations here."

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI :—" May I ask whether the hon. the Chief Minister cannot enlighten the House with all the relevant considerations which he will bear in mind in making the choice ? "

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" If the hon. Member tables a resolution, I will give him the information he asks for."

Alleged discrimination among pupils in the Chidambaram Training School.

* 1462 *Q.*—Swami A. S. SAHAJANANDAM : Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(*a*) the number of boys undergoing training in the Chidambaram Training School ;

(*b*) how many of them are Adi-Dravidas ;

(*c*) how many of those Adi-Dravida boys are reading in the higher and how many in the lower elementary grade ;

(*d*) whether it is a fact that the Adi-Dravida boys are not allowed to mix freely with the others in the gymnastic classes and other classes ; and

(*e*) whether the headmaster of the school is aware of this discrimination, and if so, whether he has taken any action in the matter ?

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A.—(*a*) 205.
(*b*) 27.
(*c*) Higher elementary 7—Lower elementary 20.
(*d*) No.
(*e*) Does not arise

Kanarese as the medium of instruction in Kanarese-speaking areas other than South Kanara and Bellary.

* 1463 *Q.*—Mr. A. B. Shetty: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether Kanarese is used as the medium of instruction in the schools of any districts or portions thereof other than South Kanara and Bellary in this Presidency; and

(*b*) which is the vernacular taught in schools in the Kanarese-speaking parts of the districts of Coimbatore and Nilgiris?

A.—(*a*) Yes; in the elementary schools in the Kollegal taluk and Talavadi firka of Gobichettipalaiyam taluk and in the Board High School, Kollegal, Coimbatore district. Kanarese is taught as the second vernacular in the Rao Sahib H. J. Belli Gowder's Higher Elementary School, Hoobathalai, Aravankadu, in the Nilgiris district.
(*b*) Kanarese.

Admission of depressed classes pupils in schools.

* 1464 *Q.*—Mr. A. B. Shetty: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether there are any schools managed out of public funds, and located on sites where members of the depressed classes are not admitted, and if so, the number of such schools;

(*b*) whether any cases of local board or aided schools refusing admission to pupils of the depressed classes have been brought to the notice of the Government; and

(*c*) whether in any of the local board or aided schools depressed class pupils who are given admission are made to sit separately in the class room, and if so, whether the Government are doing anything to discourage such a practice?

A.—(*a*) Yes. During 1928–29, 1,875 schools managed out of public funds were located on sites inaccessible to pupils of the depressed classes.
(*b*) Yes.
(*c*) No authenticated cases of this kind have been reported to Government.

Mr. A. B. Shetty:—"With reference to the answer to clause (*b*), may I know, Sir, what action the Government have taken in regard to those local board or aided schools which have refused admission to pupils of the depressed classes?"

The hon. Dr. P. Subbarayan:—"The Government have given a warning and if they persist, their grant will be stopped."

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Mr. A. B. Shetty :—" With reference to clause (c), may I know whether any cases have been reported to Government and whether they have made any enquiries into the matter ? "

The hon. Dr. P. Subbarayan :—" We have made some. As far as I have seen, it is said that in all the schools now the custom is to have these pupils sit along with the other pupils."

Local Boards

Construction of bridges over the Pennar and the Gadilam.

* 1465 Q.—Mr. Basheer Ahmad Sayeed : Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) the amounts sanctioned respectively for the construction of bridges over the Pennar between Villupuram and Ulundurpet, and over the Gadilam on the road to Salem from Panruti and when the works were commenced ;

(b) how far the said works have progressed, what portion of the amount has been spent and when the bridges will be ready for public traffic ; and

(c) whether the Government will take steps to expedite the work so as to remove the inconvenience and hardship to which the public is subjected, at an early date ?

A.—(a) & (b) The hon. Member apparently refers to the causeway across the Pennar river at mile 104-105 and the bridge over the Gadilam at mile 113-114 of the Great Southern Trunk Road. The appended statement[a] gives the statistical information required. The entire cost of both the works is met from Provincial funds. The President expects to complete the bridge before March 1930.

(c) The necessary instructions have issued.

Expenditure on village roads in South Arcot district.

* 1466 Q.—Mr. Basheer Ahmed Sayeed : Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state the total amount spent by the local boards in South Arcot district for the formation of new village roads each year since 1924-25 and what portion of the amount was met by Government subsidies ?

A.—Information as to the total amount spent on new village roads since 1924-25 is not available. The grants drawn since 1925-26 are given below :—

	RS.
1925-26	19,693
1926-27	6,521
1927-28	24,448
1928-29	39,019

The actual expenditure may roughly be taken as double the above.

[a] Printed as Appendix V on page 144 infra.

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Road development in the Madras Presidency.

*1467 Q.—Mr. F. E. JAMES: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Madras Government was represented at the recent conference held in Simla in regard to road development throughout India and the allocation and control of the increased excise duty on petrol;

(b) if not, why not;

(c) whether the Madras Government is prepared to accept the proposals made by the Government of India at that conference;

(d) if not, why not;

(e) what is the Government's policy in regard to the question of road development in the Presidency; and

(f) whether they propose to submit their programme to any kind of supervision by the Government of India in return for an allocation from the increased excise duty on petrol?

A.—(a) No.

(b) Both the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government and the Secretary to Government, Local Self-Government Department, were obliged to remain in Madras at the time in connexion with the introduction of important Bills in the Legislative Council.

(c) & (d) The proceedings of the Conference have not yet been communicated to the Madras Government.

(e) The road development policy of this province is confined meantime to the system of grants-in-aid to local bodies for roads and bridges as enunciated in paragraphs 3—5 of G.O. No. 493, Finance, dated 11th May 1921, and G.O. No. 16, L. & M., dated 3rd January 1930, appended.[a] Their future policy must depend on the orders eventually issued by the Government of India on the Indian Road Development Committee's report.

(f) The Government have emphatically protested against their programme of expenditure on their selection of works being subjected to such supervision.

Mr. F. E. JAMES:—"With reference to the answer to clause (f) may I know whether the Government object to any kind of supervision whatsoever?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"Yes, Sir. This is the effect of the letter of this Government."

Mr. F. E. JAMES:—"May I know whether the Government is prepared to forego all contributions from the Central Government?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"The matter is still under correspondence between the Government of India and ourselves."

Mr. F. E. JAMES:—"I understood the hon. the Chief Minister to say just now that no decision has been arrived at, but that the Local Government will not accept any supervision from the Central Government. Is he not aware that if he takes that line, the Central Government is not likely to grant any contribution from the petrol tax to Madras?"

[a] Printed as Appendix VI on pages 145–149 infra.

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The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—"I am sorry I was not clear but if supervision is necessary we would like to have the minimum of supervision."

Mr. F. E. JAMES :—"Then the hon. the Chief Minister is prepared to accept some kind of supervision."

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—"That depends upon what will be the final agreement come to between the Government of India and ourselves."

Representation of the depressed classes in the local bodies.

*1468 Q.—Mr. A. B. SHETTY: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether there are any municipalities and district boards which contain no representatives of the depressed classes and if so, which they are; and

(b) what are the taluk boards that have representatives of the depressed classes as nominated members?

A.—(a) Yes; the municipal councils of Anantapur, Walajapet, Erode, Tirupur, Chicacole, Ongole, Tenali, Kodaikanal, Cochin, Tellicherry, Sivakasi, Virudhunagar, Mayavaram and Karur.

(b) Government have no information in the matter as nominations to taluk boards are made by the presidents of district boards concerned.

Mr. A. B. SHETTY :—"The answer to clause (a) mentions certain municipalities which contain no representatives of the depressed classes. May I know, Sir, why no members of the depressed classes have been nominated to those councils?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—"It was not found easy to get representatives of these communities."

Mr. A. B. SHETTY :—"May I know, Sir, whether there are any district boards to which representatives of the depressed classes have not been nominated?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—"As far as I am aware all district boards contain representatives of depressed classes."

Election of women and depressed classes to local bodies.

*1469 Q.—Mr. A. B. SHETTY: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state whether there are any municipalities or local boards to which women or any depressed class people have been elected as members?

A.—

Ladies.—Under section 48 (1) (b) of the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1920, ladies are disqualified for election to municipal councils. One lady has been elected to a local board, namely, Srimathi Sivabhagyam Ammal to the Ramnad Union Board.

Depressed Classes.—Persons belonging to depressed classes have been elected to the Hindupur, the Adoni, the Palacole, the Chirala and the Ootacamund Municipal Councils and to local boards in the Anantapur, the Bellary, the Chingleput, the Chittoor, the Coimbatore, the East Godavari, the West Godavari and the Nilgiri districts.

Compassionate grants to local boards.

*1470 Q.—Mr. A. B. SHETTY: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(*a*) the districts where the local boards are collecting land-cess at the maximum rate of 18 pies; and

(*b*) the local boards to which the Government are giving compassionate grants to balance the budgets?

A.—(*a*) Land cess is levied at the maximum rate of 18 pies in the rupee of land revenue throughout the districts of Bellary, Chingleput, Cuddapah, South Kanara, Kurnool, Malabar, the Nilgiris and Salem.

(*b*) (1) The Nilgiri District Board.
(2) The Kasaragod Taluk Board.
(3) The Puttur Taluk Board
(4) The Karkal Taluk Board.
(5) The Mangalore Taluk Board.

Mr. R. NAGAN GOWDA:—"May I know, Sir, how long and for what consideration the Nilgiri District Board has been given compassionate grant?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"They are not able to meet their expenditure."

Mr. R. NAGAN GOWDA:—"May I know how long it has been like that?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"It has been so for the last ten years."

Mr. R. NAGAN GOWDA:—"May I know, Sir, whether the Government will keep on supporting this district with funds?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"That is so, Sir."

Religious and Charitable Endowments

Alleged mismanagement of the Margabanduswami temple in Virinjipuram.

*1471 Q.—Mr. T. ADINARAYANA CHETTIYAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the Government received sometime back a mahazar from prominent residents of Virinjipuram, North Arcot district, making several allegations of mismanagement against the dharmakartha of the famous Margabanduswami temple in that place;

(*b*) whether the memorialists urged the appointment of Mr. V. A. Doraiswami Mudaliyar of Virinjipuram as trustee in place of the existing trustee;

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(c) what action Government have taken in the matter; and

(d) whether they are aware that the late President of the Temple Committee, Vellore, made enquiries and was convinced of the mismanagement of the temple by the existing trustee Mr. Margabandu Mudaliyar?

A.—No.

Temples in South Kanara under the jurisdiction of the Temple Committee.

* 1472 *Q.*—Mr. A. B. Shetty: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) the number of temples in South Kanara that have come under the jurisdiction of the Temple Committee;

(b) the number of temples whose annual income is below Rs. 250;

(c) how many of the minor temples were proposed by the Udipi and Mangalore Circle Temple Committees to be brought under the Endowments Act by notification under section 4; and

(d) how many of temples in South Kanara are receiving tasdik from Government?

A.—(a) One hundred and sixty.

(b) Government have no information.

(c) Nine hundred and sixty-six.

(d) The hon. Member is referred to the lists of allowances paid by the Government to religious institutions in the Madras Presidency, which were placed on the table of the House with reference to the answer given to question No. 1051 at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 28th January 1929. Government have no further information in the matter.

Village Panchayats

Action taken on the resolutions passed by the Village Panchayats Conference at Katrapadu.

* 1473 *Q.*—Mr. A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government are aware of the resolutions passed by the Village Panchayats Conference at Katrapadu, Guntur district, on 10th January 1930 under the presidency of the Registrar-General of Panchayats

(1) that, as soon as a panchayat is functioning the Taluk Board Elementary school or schools in the panchayat area, should be transferred to the panchayat concerned for management; and

(2) that Government should supply power drills free of charge to panchayats to find out fresh water springs wherever necessary; and

(b) if not, whether they will be pleased to ascertain whether such resolutions have been passed and indicate the action they have already taken or propose to take on them?

A.—The Government have no information of the resolutions referred to. As the policy said to be recommended therein seems to be impracticable, Government do not propose to call for information.

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Excise

Prohibition of toddy sales on Sundays and festival days.

* 1474 *Q.*—Mr. S. Venkiah : Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether any steps have been taken for prohibiting the sale of toddy and arrack and other intoxicating drugs on Sundays and all festival days ;

(*b*) if so, in what stage the question now is ;

(*c*) whether any instructions were sent to the Central Propaganda Board as well as all District Committees ; and

(*d*) if so, in what form ?

A.—(*a*) & (*b*) A copy of the proceedings of the Commissioner of Excise, R. No. 2887-Abk., dated 2nd December 1929, on the subject is appended [a].

(*c*) & (*d*) The Commissioner's proceedings have been communicated to the Central Propaganda Board and the District Propaganda Committees.

Medical

Prevalence of "Kala azar" in Kayalpatnam.

* 1475 *Q.*—Ahmed Mikan Sahib Bahadur : Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether it is a fact that "Kala azar" is working havoc amongst the people of Kayalpatnam, and whether any and if so, what steps have been taken by the Government or the taluk board to combat the said disease and with what results ; and

(*b*) whether any investigation was made as to the prevalence and nature of the disease by the Government ?

A.—(*a*) The total number of Kala azar cases treated in the Kayalpatnam dispensary in each of the last five years ending with 1928 was as shown below :—

Year.	Number of cases.
1924	236
1925	298
1926	254
1927	157
1928	411

A copy of the letter [b] of the District Health Officer, Tinnevelly, suggesting remedial measures is also laid on the table. The Tuticorin Taluk Board with the help of a contribution from Kayalpatnam Union Board has appointed a lady sub-assistant surgeon in the above dispensary. The Union Board has not taken any steps to carry out the other measures suggested by the District Health Officer.

(*b*) Yes, in 1924. The remedial measures proposed by the District Health Officer were based on the result of the investigation.

[a] Printed as Appendix VII on pages 149–150 infra.

[b] Printed as Appendix VIII on page 151 infra.

[24th February 1930

Mr. D. THOMAS :—"May I know, Sir, when the lady sub-assistant surgeon was appointed?"

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—"Notice, Sir."

Mr. D. THOMAS :—"May I know whether the Government have posted an assistant surgeon as required in the report of the District Health Officer?"

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—"No, Sir."

Mr. D. THOMAS :—"May I know, Sir, why not?"

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—"Because the hospital belongs to the taluk board and the local body has to do it.

Better provision for medical treatment at Panruti.

* 1476 Q.—Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED : Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state whether the Government propose to take any steps to make better provision for medical treatment and attendance for the people at Panruti and if so, what they are?

A.—The Cuddalore Taluk Board is maintaining the dispensary at Panruti and Government are making the usual percentage contribution towards the pay of the medical officer. There is no proposal to do anything more.

Government management of the Karkal Taluk Headquarters Hospital.

* 1477 Q.—Mr. A. B. SHETTY : Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(a) whether the District Medical Officer has condemned the Karkal Taluk Headquarters Hospital building in South Kanara;

(b) whether the Taluk Board has requested the Government to take over the hospital; and

(c) whether the Government propose to take it over in the coming year?

A.—(a) & (b) Yes.

(c) The question is under consideration.

Mr. A. B. SHETTY :—"May I know whether this question has been considered in connexion with the coming budget?"

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—"No, Sir."

Mr. A. B. SHETTY :—"May I know how long ago the taluk board made the request?"

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—"Six or seven months ago."

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Excise

Prohibition of toddy sales on Sundays and festival days.

*1474 Q.—Mr. S. VENKIAH: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(a) whether any steps have been taken for prohibiting the sale of toddy and arrack and other intoxicating drugs on Sundays and all festival days;

(b) if so, in what stage the question now is;

(c) whether any instructions were sent to the Central Propaganda Board as well as all District Committees; and

(d) if so, in what form?

A.—(a) & (b) A copy of the proceedings of the Commissioner of Excise, R. No. 2887-Abk., dated 2nd December 1929, on the subject is appended[a].

(c) & (d) The Commissioner's proceedings have been communicated to the Central Propaganda Board and the District Propaganda Committees.

Medical

Prevalence of "Kala azar" in Kayalpatnam.

*1475 Q.—AHMED MIRAN SAHIB Bahadur: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that "Kala azar" is working havoc amongst the people of Kayalpatnam, and whether any and if so, what steps have been taken by the Government or the taluk board to combat the said disease and with what results; and

(b) whether any investigation was made as to the prevalence and nature of the disease by the Government?

A.—(a) The total number of Kala azar cases treated in the Kayalpatnam dispensary in each of the last five years ending with 1928 was as shown below:—

Year.	Number of cases.
1924	236
1925	298
1926	254
1927	157
1928	411

A copy of the letter[b] of the District Health Officer, Tinnevelly, suggesting remedial measures is also laid on the table. The Tuticorin Taluk Board with the help of a contribution from Kayalpatnam Union Board has appointed a lady sub-assistant surgeon in the above dispensary. The Union Board has not taken any steps to carry out the other measures suggested by the District Health Officer.

(b) Yes, in 1924. The remedial measures proposed by the District Health Officer were based on the result of the investigation.

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[24th February 1930

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A.—(a) & (b) Yes.

(c) The question is under consideration.

Mr. A. B. SHETTY :—" May I know whether this question has been considered in connexion with the coming budget ? "

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Mr. A. B. SHETTY :—" May I know how long ago the taluk board made the request ? "

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—" Six or seven months ago."

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Public Health

Supply of drinking water in Namakkal and Tiruchengode taluks.

* 1478 Q.—Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(a) what steps have been taken by the Government to prevent the recurrence of water scarcity in Namakkal and Tiruchengode taluks;

(b) how many wells for drinking water have been dug by the Government in Namakkal and Tiruchengode taluks and whether any underground water survey has been carried out in the said taluks;

(c) what are the present sources of supply for drinking water in the taluks of Namakkal and Tiruchengode; and

(d) what is the present level of water in the drinking water tank at Namakkal and whether the Government have ascertained the period for which the present level of water would be sufficient?

A.—(a) The Government have made annually recurring grants to the Salem District Board varying from Rs. 22,921 to 41,229 for purposes of rural water-supply.

(b) Government have not employed any direct agency for the digging of wells: as stated in (a) above they have given grants to the district board for the purpose. No underground water survey has been made.

(c) Wells and tanks.

(d) The Government have no information.

Agriculture

Use of chemical manures in demonstration farms.

*1479 Q.—Mr. B. RAMACHANDRA REDDI: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) whether chemical manures have been used in the several demonstration farms;

(b) if so, with what results;

(c) whether they have been found useful or injurious;

(d) whether yearly reports about the success achieved or failure observed in the several Government farms using those manures are being received and published; and

(e) if not, whether the Government will be pleased to publish them for the information of the public?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) & (c) It is proposed to publish, in the near future, the results so far obtained in the form of a bulletin or as a series of bulletins.

(d) Yes. They are not published for sale but copies are placed in the Legislative Council Library

(e) The annual reports submitted by the subordinate officers of the agricultural department which contain the final results of the experiments and information on the lines of work being followed and which have not been made public hitherto will in future be made available to the public.

Mr. R. NAGAN GOWDA :—" May I know, Sir, with regard to answers to clauses (b) and (c) for how long these experiments have been carried on and whether the department has published even a single publication all this time ? "

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—" The reports are not published for sale but are placed in the Council library because they are of a technical nature. Hereafter, we are prepared to make it readable and publish them."

Mr. R. NAGAN GOWDA :—" May I know, Sir, how long these experiments have been carried on and whether any bulletins useful to the layman and agriculturists have been published so far ? "

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—" I cannot say the number of years but, we are publishing some bulletins now."

Mr. R. NAGAN GOWDA :—" May I know if it is true that a large number of experiments have been started and given up after two or three years ? "

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—" Notice, Sir."

Mr. R. NAGAN GOWDA :—" May I enquire why these publications are not for sale ? "

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—" As they are of a technical nature, they cannot be easily understood by the public."

Mr. R. NAGAN GOWDA :—" When will they be published ? "

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—" As soon as possible ; possibly next year."

Establishment of a sub-millet station at Adoni.

*1480 Q.—Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR : Will the hon. the

11-30 a.m. Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) whether suitable water has been found to be available in Adoni for the establishment of a sub-millet station in Adoni, Bellary district ; and

(b) if so, when the station will actually begin to work ?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) It is expected that the station will begin work during 1930–31.

Mr. R. NAGAN GOWDA :—" May I know, Sir, if any provision has been made for the construction of buildings for this millet station ? "

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—" Yes."

Demonstration of better methods of cotton growing in Deccan.

*1481 Q.—Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR : Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government are satisfied that the early sowing of cotton means an yield almost four times as that of late sowing ; and

(b) if so, the measures taken by them to demonstrate the same to the ryot population of Deccan and other cotton growing areas ?

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A.—(*a*) & (*b*) The experiments conducted at the Cotton Breading station show that the earlier sown crop produces more cotton and that at the same time more of the cotton bolls ripen beyond the stage when they are susceptible to attack before the insect pests became comparatively numerous, than in the case of the late sown crop. But the yield does not depend mainly on the actual time of sowing but also on the length of the interval between the date of sowing and the incidence and strength of the north-west monsoon rains. No definite results have been obtained and the experiments are being continued. They will be demonstrated to the ryots when definite results are available.

Fisheries

Training of S.S.L.C. candidates in the Fisheries Training Institute, Calicut.

*1482 Q.—Mr. A. B. Shetty: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(*a*) the number of S.S.L.C. candidates who have been trained in the Fisheries Training Institute, Calicut, since the training classes were thrown open to S.S.L.C. candidates;

(*b*) whether there are any S.S.L.C. candidates undergoing training at present;

(*c*) whether the Government have abolished the Secondary Training classes in the Fisheries Training Institute, Calicut; and

(*d*) if the answer to (*c*) is in the affirmative, whether the Government have considered the future of the S.S.L.C. candidates already admitted for training?

A.—(*a*) 9.
(*b*) Yes.
(*c*) Yes.
(*d*) The S.S.L.C. holders are now placed in the classes intended for Higher Elementary students.

Mr. A. B. Shetty:—"May I know why the secondary training classes have been abolished?"

The hon. Mr. M. R. Seturatnam Ayyar:—"Because there is at present no necessity for training men in the secondary grade".

Public Works

Alleged insanitary condition of the river Cooum.

*1483 Q.—Mr. C. S. Govindaraja Mudaliyar: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the Government are aware that the condition of the river Cooum in the vicinity of the Law's Bridge and Harris Bridge is very filthy and insanitary;

(*b*) whether the Government have ascertained that it is due to the stoppage of pumping sea water into it;

(*c*) when the pumping of sea water into it was stopped and why;

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(*d*) whether orders were issued to the Madras Corporation to keep a special watch over the sanitary condition of the Cooum river margins especially in the vicinity where cheri slums are located ;

(*e*) if so, when ; and

(*f*) if not, why not ?

A.—(*a*) The banks of the river Cooum in the vicinity of Law's Bridge and Harris Bridge are open to the committing of nuisances by the residents of the locality.

(*b*) The pumping of sea water does not affect this condition.

(*c*) The pumping of sea water into the Cooum was stopped on 15th July last because the water in the river had then reached the level necessary to prevent the emission of a bad smell from the shallow water and mud.

(*d*), (*e*) & (*f*) The Corporation of Madras who were consulted on the point lately in another connexion, have reported that the insanitary condition of the river banks is due to the public in general and the residents of the adjoining cheries in particular, committing nuisance there and that the matter has been taken up by the Commissioner of Police.

UNSTARRED QUESTIONS

Civil Justice

Alleged grievances of copyists in the Judicial Department, Tanjore.

1484 *Q.*—Swami A. S. Sahajanandam : Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether during his recent visit to Tanjore, the copyists of the Judicial Department waited in a deputation on him, and asked for a redress of their grievances ;

(*b*) whether it is a fact that the hon. Member promised to consider their case ; and

(*c*) what action the Government have since taken, or propose to take, by way of redressing their grievances as regards increased pay and pensionable service ?

A.—(*a*) & (*b*) Yes.

(*c*) It is not proposed to take any action.

Revenue Establishments

Appointment of Edigas in the Revenue Department.

1485 *Q.*—Mr. J. Bheemayya : Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(*a*) the number of permanent deputy collectors, tahsildars, stationary magistrates, head accountants and revenue inspectors in the East Godavari, West Godavari, Kistna and Ceded districts ;

(*b*) whether any Ediga has been appointed ; and

(*c*) if not, the reasons therefor ?

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A.—(*a*) The hon. Member is referred to the Madras Quarterly Civil List and to the District Establishment lists which are available in the Council library.

(*b*) & (*c*) *Anantapur district.*—An Ediga, who is a permanent Tahsildar, is acting as District Labour Officer.

East Godavari district.—A member of the 'Gamalla' caste (which is said to be akin to the Ediga caste) is a Stationary Sub-Magistrate in this district.

West Godavari district.—An Ediga is acting as Revenue Inspector in this district.

Bellary district.—A member of the 'Kalal' community (which is said to be akin to the Ediga caste) is a probationary Revenue Inspector in this district.

Education

Reorganization of the Oriental Manuscripts Library.

1486 *Q.*—Mr. A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the scheme of reorganization sanctioned in G.O Mis. No. 494, Law (Education), dated 2nd April 1927, for the Oriental Manuscripts Library has fully been carried out; and, if not, in what respects it has not yet been carried out and why; and

(*b*) whether only about half of the manuscripts as were dusted and oiled in the previous triennium were dusted and oiled in the triennium ending 1927-28 and, if so, why; and the arrangements, if any, since made to rectify the shortage?

A.—(*a*) No; the librarian has not yet been replaced by an Honours graduate as it has not been possible to find a suitable place for him elsewhere.

(*b*) Two hundred and six manuscripts were dusted and oiled in the triennium ending 1927–28 as compared with 377 so treated in the previous triennium. The difference is due to the fact that there was a reduction in the menial establishment towards the end of 1926. The arrangements to be made for the work are under consideration.

STARRED QUESTIONS

Elections

Introduction of the Bombay system of voting by symbols in elections.

*1487 *Q.*—Mr. A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar: With reference to the answers to supplemental questions arising out of the answer to question No. 87, dated the 7th August 1929, will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the Government have since obtained details about the Bombay system of voting by symbols and to ascertain whether the Mysore Government also has adopted the use of symbols for voting; and if so, with what results; and

(*b*) whether the same system will be introduced in Madras also?

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A.—(*a*) The Government have since obtained information from the Government of Bombay regarding the system of voting by symbols in vogue there. They have not ascertained whether the Mysore Government have adopted any symbols for voting.

(*b*) The Government have considered the question and have decided that no change is needed in the existing regulation No. 24 (1) of the Regulations for the conduct of elections relating to the marking of the votes of illiterate voters.

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" May I know, Sir, what the nature of the information which the Government have ? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" The Government of Bombay stated that the system was not free from defects."

Mr. R. NAGAN GOWDA :—" May I know, Sir, whether the Government have any information about the comparative efficiency of the systems in vogue in Bombay and Madras ? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" The Government of Bombay have said that the system was not an ideal one "

Mr. R. NAGAN GOWDA :—" May I know whether the Bombay Government adopted the Madras system for a while and then gave it up and adopted the new system ? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" The Government have no information."

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" May I enquire whether the Government have compared the two systems and found the Madras system more efficient ? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" As far as we are able to see, the Madras system is efficient."

Mr. R. NAGAN GOWDA :—" What are the defects of the Bombay system which the Government have in mind ? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" I have stated what the Bombay Government have said."

Mr. R. NAGAN GOWDA :—" May I know whether the Government have compared the two systems themselves or are guided by the opinion of the Bombay Government ? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" The Government have considered the question."

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" What are the defects of the Bombay system ? '

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" We will have to get the information from Bombay."

Mr. R. NAGAN GOWDA :—" The hon. Member just now said that the Government have considered the question. By that, I understood that the Government have compared the two systems. If they have, what are the defects they have found which makes the Bombay system worse than the Madras system ? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" It is not necessary to go into details. The Bombay Government have said that the system is not an ideal one."

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Motor Vehicles Act

Regulation of the speed of motor vehicles.

*1488 Q.—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) the latest measures adopted by the Government to regulate the speed of motor vehicles so as to prevent accidents; and

(b) the number of prosecutions under the Motor Vehicles Act and the Indian Penal Code instituted at Madras for the offence of causing accidents during the year closing with 31st December 1928 and the half-year closing with 30th June 1929 and with what result?

A.—(a) The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the answer to the Legislative Council question No. 93, given at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on 8th August 1929, and to notification No. 851, Law (General), dated the 4th November 1929, published at page 2058 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated the 12th November 1929. A proposal to amend rule 41 of the Madras Motor Vehicles Rules relating to the speed limit of heavy motor vehicles is also under the consideration of Government.

(b) A statement[a] of prosecutions instituted at Madras for rash and negligent driving against motor drivers is appended.

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA:—"May I enquire, Sir, what the nature of the proposal to amend rule 41 is?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"It is not possible for me to say at present. It is under consideration."

Mr. K. P. RAMAN MENON:—"Will the hon. Member be pleased to lay the proposal on the table of the House?"

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"No, Sir, I am sorry."

Police

Alleged assault of Mr. Kelappan Nair by the police at Quilandi.

*1489 Q.—Mr. K. P. RAMAN MENON: Will the hon. the Home Member be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that Mr. K. Kelappan Nair and others were arrested by the Divisional Officer of Calicut and Mr. K. Kelappan Nair was assaulted by the police at a meeting held at Quilandi when an address of welcome was presented to the hon. the Health Minister;

(b) whether the Government have received any resolutions of public meetings held at Calicut and other places regarding this occurrence;

(c) whether the Government have instituted any inquiry into the allegations made against the Divisional Officer and the police; and

(d) if not, whether they propose to institute any inquiry into the matter?

[a] Printed as Appendix IX on page 152 infra.

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A.—(*a*) Mr. Kelappan Nair and three others were arrested on the occasion ; they were not assaulted by the police.

(*b*) No.

(*c*) The Government have received a report from the District Magistrate of Malabar.

(*d*) They do not propose to take any further action.

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" Why were they arrested ? "

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" Because they wanted to create trouble, Sir."

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" In what way ? The word 'trouble' is very vague and would cover a multitude of things."

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" They wanted to disturb the meeting while the hon. Minister was present."

Civil Justice

Proposed transfer of one of the Sub-Judges at Bapatla to Tenali.

* 1490 *Q.*—Diwan Bahadur P. C. ETHIRAJULU NAYUDU : Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether it is a fact that a large number of suits more than one year old are pending in Bapatla Sub-Court in spite of the fact that two Subordinate Judges are working for a number of years there ;

(*b*) whether it is a fact that the High Court has recommended one of the Sub-Judges of Bapatla Sub-Court to be transferred to Tenali ;

(*c*) what are the reasons adduced to shift one of the Sub-Judges to Tenali in solving the excess pendency in Bapatla Court ;

(*d*) whether the Government have passed any orders on the recommendation of the High Court to shift one of the Sub-Judges from Bapatla to Tenali ;

(*e*) whether the Government will be pleased to defer passing any orders on this question pending investigation into the whole question of pendency of suits in this whole district ;

(*f*) whether the Government will be pleased to open a new Sub-Court at Tenali without disturbing the two Sub-Judges at Bapatla ;

(*g*) whether the Government have received any memorial from the Bar Association of Bapatla regarding the shifting of one of the Sub-Judges from that place ; and

(*h*) what is the estimated cost to Government (i) of shifting one of the Sub-Judges at Bapatla to Tenali and (ii) of opening an independent Sub-Court at Tenali ?

A.—(*a*) On the 1st October 1929, 133 ordinary suits over one year old were pending on the file of the Bapatla Sub-Court.

(*b*), (*c*), (*d*) & (*e*) No definite proposals have been received from the High Court on the subject.

(*f*) The Government await the advice of the High Court in the matter

(*g*) Yes.

(*h*) The cost of opening an independent Sub-Court at Tenali will be Rs. 22,420 roughly ; and in the event of the shifting of the Additional Sub-Judge, Bapatla, to Tenali, the additional cost will be Rs. 10,360 roughly. (The above figures do not include the cost of the building and pensionary charges.)

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Diwan Bahadur P. C. Ethirajulu Nayudu :—" May I ask the hon. the Law Member with reference to the answer to clause (g) whether the Government have sent any reply to the memorial of the Bar Association ? "

The hon. Diwan Bahadur Sir M. Krishnan Nayar :—" I do not remember ; I want notice."

Forests

Action taken on the memorials from Forest Rangers.

* 1491 Q.—Mr. A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar : Will the hon. the Law Member be pleased to state the orders passed by the Government on the memorials of the forest rangers setting forth their grievances as regards the bar to promotion in the rangers' cadre ?

A.—The Government have negatived the requests of the memorialists.

Assignment of Lands

Assessed and unassessed waste lands in Mecheri village.

* 1492 Q.—Mr. A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar : With reference to the answer to question No. 110, dated the 8th August 1929, will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state whether the Government have since received a report about the assessed and the unassessed waste lands of Mecheri village, Rayadrug taluk, Bellary district, etc., and if so, whether they will furnish the information asked for in the question ?

A.—A copy of the Collector's report[a] is appended.

Irrigation

Progress of the Lower Bhavani Project.

* 1493 Q.—Mr. Basheer Ahmed Sayeed : Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) at what stage the consideration of the Lower Bhavani Project is and when the same will be completed ;

(b) whether results of the experiments on duty of water, absorption, seepage, etc , have been received, and whether any decision has been arrived at thereon ;

(c) whether a full report of the details of the project will be placed on the table of the House ?

A.—(a) & (b) The consideration of the Lower Bhavani Project was postponed in December 1928 pending the results of experiments to be made in regard to duty of water, absorption, seepage, etc. The Government approved of a proposal to conduct experiments in one or two sluices under certain channels in Coimbatore district in order to see whether higher duties could be worked up to. The Chief Engineer's report on the experiments is awaited.

(c) The hon. Member's attention is invited to G.O. No. 1341 I, dated 25th September 1926, which was placed on the table in connexion with question No. 350 answered on 17th March 1927.

[a] Printed as Appendix X on page 152 infra.

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Panchayat Forests

Revenue from and expenditure on panchayat forests in Bellary district.

* 1494 Q.—Mr. A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state the average amount of revenue the Government are deriving from the panchayat forests in the Bellary district after their transfer to the control of panchayats together with the average expenditure, if any, incurred in connection with them?

A.—The Government have not the information but have called for a report.

Mr. R. Nagan Gowda:—"May I know if the Government have enough information to state whether they are working at a loss or whether they are just meeting their expenses?"

The hon Mr. A. Y. G. Campbell:—"I cannot answer that question."

Public Service

Representation of Jains in Government service.

* 1495 Q.—Mr. J. A. Saldanha: Will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(*a*) how many Jains are holding gazetted appointments and non-gazetted appointments on a pay of Rs. 100 and over per mensem in the several services in this Presidency;

(*b*) whether Government have received any representation from any member of the Jain community of South Kanara about the appointment of men belonging to their community in the services; and

(*c*) what action Government have taken thereon?

A.—(*a*) The Government have not complete information but so far as information is available in the Secretariat there is only one officer of the Jain community; he is in the Indian Educational Service.

(*b*) & (*c*) No representation has been received by Government.

Village Establishments

Grant of jamabandi allowances to village officers.

* 1496 Q.—Mr. A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar: With reference to question No. 79, dated the 7th August 1929, will the hon. the Member for Revenue be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the financial results of the restoration of the village officers have since been finally worked out; and

(*b*) if so, the decision arrived at by Government regarding the grant of jamabandi allowances to village officers in ryotwari villages?

A.—(*a*) & (*b*) The position as described in the answer to question No. 79, dated 7th August 1929, remains unchanged

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Education

Encouragement to female education among the Muslims at Panruti.

* 1497 Q.—Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether there is any provision for the teaching of Urdu and the imparting of religious instruction to the Muslim girls in the Taluk Board Girls' School at Panruti; and

(b) if not, what steps the Government propose to take for the encouragement of female education among the Muslim community at Panruti?

A.—(a) & (b) The Government have no information. It has been called for.

Security of service for teachers in aided secondary schools.

* 1498 Q.—Mr. A. B. SHETTY: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government exercise any control over the conditions of service in regard to teachers in aided secondary schools;

(b) whether any representations have been received by the Government on any of the following matters:—

(1) that teachers are frequently sent away at short notice and have no security of tenure,

(2) that their salaries are often not paid regularly,

(3) that some schools have made it a practice to recruit teachers temporarily for nine months so as to avoid payment of vacation salaries?

A.—(a) Yes; the hon. Member's attention is invited to G.O.* No. 180, Law (Education), dated 6th February 1930, which is placed on the table.

(b) Yes.

Mr. A. B. SHETTY:—"May I know whether the representations made with regard to the services of teachers have been considered by Government and any action taken?"

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"Yes, Sir, as it is said in the answer relevant Government Orders have already been placed on the table. As already stated Government have received the representation but have found it difficult to give security of tenure."

Local Boards

Construction of roads in Arkonam taluk.

* 1499 Q.—Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that no roads have been constructed to connect Attur with Arkonam and Thakkolam with Attur in Arkonam taluk and that great hardship is felt by the ryots on account of the absence of such roads;

(b) whether it is a fact that the ryots of Attur village in Arkonam taluk have been repeatedly petitioning to the President of the Ranipet Taluk Board for the formation of a proper road between Arkonam and Attur for over three years; and

* Printed as Appendix XI on pages 153-155 infra.

(c) why the taluk board has not taken steps to redress the grievance of the ryots of this village in spite of having prepared estimates three years ago ?

A.—(*a*) (*b*) & (*c*) The Government have no information.

Construction of a bridge over the Gadilam river between Panruti and Kadambaliyur.

* 1500 Q.—Mr. BASHEER AHMED SAYEED: Will the hon. the Minister for Education and Local Self-Government be pleased to state—

(*a*) whether the Government have received representations that great hardship is felt by the ryots on account of the absence of a bridge over the Gadilam river between Panruti and Kadambaliyur on the Madras-Kumbakonam road, especially during the rainy season ;

(*b*) whether it is a fact that there is a toll-gate on the southern side of the river yielding over Rs. 10,000 per annum although there is no proper means of communication during the rainy season ;

(*c*) whether it is a fact that the width of the river at this spot is about only 250 feet and that the construction of a bridge will connect about 20 to 30 villages with Panruti, an important trading centre ; and

(*d*) whether there is any proposal before the Government for the construction of a bridge over the Gadilam between Panruti and Kadambaliyur ; and, if not, what steps the Government propose to take to remove the hardship caused to the villagers ?

A.—(*a*) No.

(*b*) & (*c*) The Government have no information.

(*d*) There is no such proposal before Government; nor do they propose to take any action. The District Board should be moved in the matter.

Medical

Provision of modern facilities for dental treatment in the Medical College.

* 1501 Q.—Mr. C. S. GOVINDARAJA MUDALIYAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(*a*) what procedure is being adopted by the Government for bringing to the notice of the Members of Government important newspaper articles or editorial comments on current topics relating to the several branches of administration ; and

(*b*) whether the Dental Surgeon attached to the Medical College has applied to the Government for securing facilities similar to those provided in the Royal Dental Hospital in Leicester Square ?

A.—(*a*) By means of cuttings submitted for the perusal of the Member or Minister by the Secretariat concerned.

(*b*) The Government have not received any such application.

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Appointment of Honorary Physicians and Surgeons to district headquarter hospitals.

*1502 *Q.*—Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state, with reference to G.O. No. 1373, P.H., dated 31st May 1929, the district headquarter hospitals to which the system of Honorary Surgeons and Physicians has been extended together with the date from which it came into actual operation and the reasons for the delay in bringing the system into operation in the remaining hospitals, if any?

A.—A statement [a] furnishing the information required is laid on the table.

Public Health

Issue of vaccines from the King Institute, Guindy.

*1503 *Q.*—Mr. J. A. SALDANHA: Will the hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(*a*) the rates at which vaccines and anti-vaccines are sold to private and public medical institutions from the King Institute at Guindy;

(*b*) whether any concessions are made to charitable institutions in the rates of sale;

(*c*) whether there have been complaints that the rates of sale are excessive; and

(*d*) whether Government have under consideration any proposal to reduce the rates, especially in the case of charitable institutions?

A.—(*a*) It is presumed that the hon. Member refers to 'vaccines' and auto-vaccines. A list [b] showing the rates at which vaccines and auto-vaccines are sold from the King Institute, Guindy, is placed on the table.

(*b*) (*c*) & (*d*) No.

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA:—"May I enquire whether the Government are disposed to grant any concessions to charitable institutions in regard to the prices of medicines?"

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR:—"If any application is received the matter will be considered each case on its merits."

Agriculture

Establishment of regulated markets for the sale of special crops.

*1504 *Q.*—Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state the stage which the Bill proposed to be introduced by Government for establishing properly regulated markets for the sale of special crops has reached?

A.—The Bill is under the consideration of Government.

[a] Printed as Appendix XII on page 156 infra.
[b] Printed as Appendix XIII on pages 156-157 infra.

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Mr. R. NAGAN GOWDA :—"May I know what special crops they intend taking into consideration in this Bill regarding the establishment of markets?"

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—"Cotton, chillies, tobacco, etc."

Industries

Alleged decline of the weaving industry at Kudithini.

*1505 Q.—Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state—

(a) whether Kudithini village of Bellary district was formerly a great centre for weaving cumblies (woollen blankets);

(b) whether the business is now steadily on the decline;

(c) whether it is a fact that the decline is due to the lack of enough grazing ground and other facilities for rearing sheep; and

(d) the number of sheep and goats in the village, according to the latest quinquennium statistics and each of the four previous quinquenniums?

A.—(a), (b) & (c) The Government have no information beyond that given in the report of the Special Officer on the Survey of Cottage Industries in Bellary.

			Number of	
			Goats.	Sheep.
(d) Latest quinquennial statistics		...	1,458	911
Quinquennium ending	1924	...	926	1,395
Do.	1919	...	627	678
Do.	1914	...	919	551
Do.	1909	...	Not available.	

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—"In view of the steady decline in the number of sheep and other animals necessary for the prosperity of this cumbli weaving, will the Government give facilities to the ryots to take their sheep to the forests near-by?"

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—"The number of sheep is not declining."

Mr. R. NAGAN GOWDA :—"May I know, Sir, whether one of the forests near the village which was used by the shepherds of this village for a long time for grazing their sheep and goats was recently handed over to the Military Department?"

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—"Notice, Sir."

Utilization of bore-holes for irrigation purposes in the Bellary district.

*1506 Q.—Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR: Will the hon. the Minister for Development be pleased to state with reference to the answer to question No. 139, dated the 8th August 1929, whether the Government have demonstrated the possibility of the successful utilization of the bore-holes for irrigation purposes in the Bellary district?

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A.—Several ryots have been advised to sink wells round bore-holes put down by the Industries Department where there is a prospect of obtaining a sufficient supply of water for purposes of irrigation. In order to encourage well sinking, the Government have ordered that ryots should be granted loans under the Land Improvement Loans Act if they apply for them.

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" What is the Government's idea of a sufficient supply of water which would render well irrigation a success ? "

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—" The supply, as far as possible, sufficient for irrigation schemes to improve agriculture by growing millets, etc."

Mr. R. NAGAN GOWDA :—" May I know whether in view of the fact that this idea of sinking wells round bore-holes is new and the ryots are not likely to take it up the Government will demonstrate by sinking one or two wells ? "

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—" It has been demonstrated to the public."

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" By whom and when ? "

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—" By the Industries Department."

Mr. R. NAGAN GOWDA :—" The hon. Minister is thinking of bore-holes. The question refers to wells round bore-holes."

The hon. Mr. M. R. SETURATNAM AYYAR :—" I am sorry, I must ask for notice."

[*Note.*—An asterisk (*) at the commencement of a speech indicates revision by the Member.]

III—BILLS.

(1) A BILL TO AMEND THE MADRAS DISTRICT MUNICIPALITIES ACT, 1920 (BILL NO. 12 OF 1929)

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" I move that the Bill to amend the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1920, be passed into law."

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—" I second it."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" As I notice that most of the amendments on paper are verbal, I think it will be for the convenience of the House if it is taken for granted that the amendments are all moved and seconded and if I once for all propose the question on the basis that they have been moved and seconded. After proposing the question I shall make a pause and if any hon. Member wants to have a debate the amendment may be debated upon. Instead of the Minister moving each amendment and my proposing it, I think it will be for the convenience of the House in this special case if I proposed the question straightway because we have to go through 120 amendments."

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" I am only suggesting that it will be even more convenient to the House if the President will propose saying that it is a verbal amendment. I think it will facilitate matters."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" I have made a very careful study of it; but I do not think I should be taking the responsibility of saying that it is a verbal amendment."

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI :—" May I know having regard to the large number of amendments and also to the fact that some of the amendments are not really mere verbal amendments, whether it will be possible to refer the whole to another Select Committee ?" (Laughter.)

Clause 4 (*iii*)

Section 3 (8).

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The question is—

In clause 4, *sub-clause* (*iii*), omit *the proviso*."

* The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" The proviso was inserted originally in order to exempt co-operative societies from paying taxes on companies. As companies tax has been abolished the proviso does not serve the purpose originally intended. Hence the omission of the proviso will bring the co-operative societies on the same lines and give the benefit of Mr. James' amendment."

The motion was put and adopted.

Clause 7

Section 8.

Sub-clause (i) (*a*).

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The question is—

Add *the word 'and' at the end*."

The amendment was adopted.

Clause 16

Section 18 (2).

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The question is—

In line 2, omit *the words 'if he'*."

The amendment was adopted.

Clause 22

Section 26 (3).

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The question is—

In line 3, for *the words 'provided by'* substitute *the words 'referred to in'*."

The amendment was adopted.

Clause 30

Section 34 (2).

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The question is—

Re-number *sub-clause* (*iii*) *as sub-clause* (*iv*) *and* for *sub-clause* (*ii*) substitute *the following sub-clauses, namely*—

(*ii*) *in clause* (*b*), *after the word 'council' the words 'or chairman' shall be inserted*;

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(*iii*) *in clause* (*c*), *after the word 'council' the words 'or chairman' and before the word 'information' the word 'any' shall be inserted; and*"

The amendment was adopted.

Clause 31

Section 36.

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The question is—

(*a*) *In the proviso to sub-section* (1) for *the words and letters* '*on grounds* (*a*) *or* (*b*)' substitute *the words and letters* '*on any of the grounds referred to in clauses* (*a*) *and* (*b*).'

(*b*) *In sub-section* (2) for *the words and letter* '*in any of the cases referred to in clause* (*c*)' substitute *the words, figure and letter* '*on any of the grounds referred to in clause* (*c*) *of sub-section* (1)'."

The amendment was adopted.

Clause 33

Section 40-A.

Sub-section (4).

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The question is— 11-45 a.m.

(*a*) *In clause* (*a*), omit *the words* '*as such*' *occurring at the end.*

(*b*) *In clause* (*b*), omit *the words* '*as the case may be*' *occurring in lines* 4 *and* 5 *and also the words* '*as such*' *at the end.*"

The amendment was adopted.

Clause 34

Section 41.

Sub-clause (i) (*b*).

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The question is—

After the word '*reconstitution*' *in the last line of proviso* (*a*), insert *the word* '*and*'."

The amendment was adopted.

Sub-clause (ii).

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The question is—

In the last line of the main paragraph, for *the words* '*or objections,*' substitute *the words* '*and objections*'."

The amendment was adopted.

Sub-clause (vii).

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The question is—

(*a*) *In line* 3, for *the word* '*reconstitution*', substitute *the words* '*the reconstitution thereof*'.

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(b) *For the words 'be entitled to all its assets and be subject to all its liabilities,'* substitute *the words 'be entitled to all the assets and be subject to all the liabilities of the council'.*"

The amendment was adopted.

Clause 36

Section 43.

Sub-section (2).

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The question is—

For *the first word 'Wards'* substitute *the words 'the wards'.*"

The amendment was adopted.

Sub-section (5).

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The question is—

(*i*) *After the words 'when a new ward is formed',* insert *the words 'or when an existing ward is abolished'.*"

(*ii*) *In clause (a), in line* 1, omit *the word 'elected'.*"

The amendment was adopted.

Clause 37.

Section 44.

Sub-clause (i).

New Sub-section (2).

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The question is—

In the last line, for *the words 'of every year,'* substitute *the words 'of every other year,' and* omit *the word 'and' at the end.*"

* Mr. T. S. RAMASWAMI AYYAR :—" Mr. President, Sir, I cannot make up my mind to vote for this amendment, for the substitution of the words 'of every other year' for the words 'of every year' for this reason. So far as electoral rolls are concerned, I think it is a notorious fact that in many local boards and district municipalities the electoral rolls are not properly prepared. When we are giving increased powers to the presidents of local boards and chairmen of municipalities, it is necessary that the electoral roll should be kept in proper order, and there should be a check by which the electors will have an opportunity every year to see whether their names find a place there or not. 'Every other year' would mean putting off for two years the decision of the question whether a person's name should be included in the electoral roll. If a person acquiries a right to get into the electorate after he comes into a town or a local area and gets by residence or otherwise the qualification of an elector, he should not be made to wait for two years. Again, if a person's name is inadvertently or wantonly omitted, he should be given every opportunity to get the electoral roll corrected. If the mistake is not corrected soon, he may perhaps lose the opportunity of voting in an election, for a year or two. I am told that in the electoral roll of the Legislative Assembly for the Madras Constituency of course it is a much more important body than a local board or a municipality—the hon. the Second Minister's name is not to be found. I am not sure of it, but that is my

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information and I say it subject to correction. When such conditions prevail, it is but necessary that the electoral roll should be revised every year."

* The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—"This question was very carefully considered, and many hon. Members felt at the time of the discussion of this clause that it would be better if the electoral roll was published once in three years because the elections are going to be triennial. It was felt that these rolls should only be corrected and published during the time the elections are to be held. It is also provided in the section to which my hon. Friend, Mr. Ramaswami Ayyar, referred, that supplementary rolls are to be published in alternate years. If any names are omitted in the meantime, they will be included in the final roll to be published just before the elections.".

Mr. T. C. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR :—"The provision in the Bill and the explanation of the hon. the Chief Minister will not answer the needs of a case of by-election. Mr. Ramaswami Ayyar referred to the omission of the name of the hon. Second Minister from the Assembly electoral roll, and it is not merely the case in the Madras city but throghout the Presidency that some names have been omitted in the electoral roll. Mr. P. T. Rajan is not an unknown factor in Madura, and his name is either so horribly misprinted or omitted. Many other names may be mentioned as instances of omission. It would be no doubt adding to the trouble of preparation of an electoral roll every year, but at the same time, when we are introducing an amendment to guard against mistakes in local institutions, we should see that a roll is prepared every year, and kept ready for reference even in case of a by-election.",

* Rao Bahadur T. A. RAMALINGA CHETTIYAR :—"I can quite see the objection as well as the principle on which the amendment seems to be based. The elections are going to be held, if I have understood the amendment correctly, only once in three years. I do not see any object in having a general electoral roll prepared either once every year or once in two years. If there should be a general electoral roll prepared, it ought to be only once in three years, just before a general election. And as for any amendments that may be found necessary on account of any mistakes or on account of any new persons acquiring the qualifications of voters, which were adverted to by the hon. Member, Mr. T. S. Ramaswami Ayyar, the supplementary list that was mentioned by the hon. Minister for Local Self-Government will serve that purpose. So, it seems to me that both what is asked for by the hon. Member, Mr. Ramaswami Ayyar and what is now proposed by the hon. Minister are served by the general electoral roll being prepared once in three years just before the elections i.e., in the very year the general elections are going to be held, the supplementary lists being published every year."

Mr. P. SIVA RAO :—"Mr. President, Sir, so far as I am aware, there is no provision for the preparation of a supplementary list every year, and if they undertake the preparation of a supplemental list every year, I do not see any reason why they should fight shy of undertaking the revision of the whole electoral roll every year. As was pointed out by Mr. Srinivasa Ayyangar, the needs of a case of by-election have not been met either by the hon. the Chief Minister or by his able supporter, the hon. Member from Coimbatore. If in a by-election the election has to be gone through properly, it is absolutely necessary in the interests of the purity and accuracy of elections that a correct record should be kept of genuine voters in a municipal area."

* Mr. C. GOVINDAN NAYAR :—" The difficulties, I think, will be met by a reference to the new section in the Bill. I will therefore invite the attention of the House to clause 37. Clause 37 of the Bill includes the amended new sub-sections, which are to the following effect :—

(1) An electoral roll for every municipality showing the names of persons qualified to vote therein shall be prepared and published by the election authority in the manner prescribed before the end of June of the year in which the ordinary vacancies are to occur.

(2) The roll so prepared and published shall be revised and a list of amendments and corrections thereto shall in like manner be prepared and published by the election authority before the end of June of every year.

" The present amendment is intended merely to make it clear that the amended list is to be prepared and published every other year after the final roll has been published. The object is to avoid the expenses of having to publish the whole electoral roll year after year. In view of these provisions we will have new supplementary lists every year except in the year when the general elections are held when the whole electoral roll will be published, which will be once in three years."

Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR :—" If what we have heard just now is the intention with which the amendment is now moved, I should consider it quite unnecessary. Nobody would think it necessary to publish a supplementary list in the year in which a full electoral roll is going to be published. So, the only object, if I understood Mr. Govindan Nayar aright, is to make it clear that in the year in which a general electoral roll is published no supplementary list is necessary. I do not think such an amendment is required at all. According to the hon. the Chief Minister however, this amendment is intended to provide that a supplementary list is to be published only in alternate years. That apparently is not the intention ; if so, I should think that this amendment is altogether unnecessary, because nobody would think of a supplementary list in a year in which the whole electoral roll is to be published."

* The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" As it is, somebody may insist that this supplementary list should also be published. It is only to get rid of that anomaly."

* Diwan Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU :—" This may be introducing confusion. I do not know what the hon. Minister has in mind. But it looks to me that what was intended by this amendment was to have a supplementary list prepared every alternate year, not every successive year. If it is not so, I do not think there is any necessity for this amendment, nor do I think that anybody would come forward and say that a list of amendments is to be published while a full list is being published in the same year. In the circumstances, to avoid confusion, I should think that the wording may be retained as it is in the Bill."

* The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" I will withdraw the amendment with the permission of the House."

The amendment was by leave withdrawn.

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Sub-clause (ii).

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The question is—

Omit the words 'from year to year' and insert the word 'and' at the end of the sub-clause."

The amendment was adopted.

New sub-clause (iii).

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The question is—

After sub-clause (ii), insert the following sub-clause, namely :—

(iii) in sub-section (5) as renumbered, for the words 'final electoral roll published under this section' the words 'electoral roll as so revised' shall be substituted."

The amendment was adopted.

Clause 38.

Section 45.

New sub-section (4).

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The question is—

For the word 'prescribed', substitute the word 'necessary'."

The amendment was adopted.

Clause 40 (ii).

Section 48 (2).

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The question is—

Omit the words 'and no honorary magistrate exercising his jurisdiction over the municipal town'; and after the words 'qualified for election' insert the words 'or for holding office'."

The amendment was adopted.

Clause 41 (*ii*) (*f*). 12 noon.

Section 49 (2) (*cc*).

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The question is—

Omit the words 'has accepted employment' in line 2 and the words 'and the employment in either case is subsisting on the said date' occurring at the end."

The amendment was adopted.

Clause 41 (*ii*) (*g*).

Section 49 (2).

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The question is—

Omit sub-clause (g) and re-letter sub-clauses (h) and (i) as (g) and (h) respectively. At the end of sub-clause (g) as so re-lettered, insert the word 'and'."

The amendment was adopted.

Clause 42.

Section 50.

Sub-clause (i) (*a*).

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The quesstion is—

For this sub-clause, substitute the following sub-clause, viz. :—in clause (a), before the word ' court ' the word ' criminal ' and before the words ' as is described ' the words ' and for such offence ' shall be inserted."

The amendment was adopted.

Sub-clause (i) (*d*).

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The question is—

For this sub-clause substitute the following sub-clause :—

(*d*) *for clause* (*e*) *the following clause shall be substituted, namely :—*

(*e*) *is appointed as an officer or servant under this Act or as an honorary magistrate for the municipal town."*

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI :—" Sir, this amendment seems to be one of a very far-reaching character. As a member of the select committee I remember a motion of a similar character having been discussed and defeated. I do not know the reason why the hon. Minister, after he sustained defeat in the select committee in respect of this motion, has chosen to bring it forward again. I should like to know from the hon. Minister his reasons for bringing this amendment forward at this stage. Sir, coming as they do from the Chair, we are led to believe that these are merely verbal amendments. I should like very much that the hon. Minister gave reasons for this amendment."

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" Perhaps the hon. Member has not taken note of the fact that this Bill was considered during his absence." (Laughter.)

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" Evidently the hon. Member went to sleep when the amendment to clause 40 (ii) was carried."

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI :—" I was following the pleasant example of the hon. Minister."

* The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" My hon. Friend did not wake up when that amendment was carried. This is only consequential on that."

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI :—" Thanks."

The amendment was put and adopted.

Sub-clause (i) (*e*).

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The question is—

Omit this sub-clause and re-letter sub-clauses (f), (g) and (h) as (e), (f) and (g) respectively."

The amendment was adopted.

Sub-clause (i) (*g*) as re-lettered.

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The question is—

For the Explanation to new clause (*i*) *substitute the following Explanation, namely :—*

Explanation.—In this clause the expression ' ordinary meeting ' shall not include a meeting held under sub-rule (2) *of rule* 2 *or under rule* 3 *of Schedule III.*"

The amendment was adopted.

Clause 42 (*ii*) (*a*).

Section 50.

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The question is—

In line 3, *after the word and figure ' sub-section* (1) *' insert the words and figure ' or under section* 60 *'.*"

The amendment was adopted.

Clause 43.

Section 51.

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The question is—

For sub-clauses (i) *and* (ii) *substitute the following sub-clauses, namely :—*

(i) *in sub-section* (1)—

(*a*) *the words ' or appointed ' shall be omitted ;*

(*b*) *for the words and figures ' section* 49 *or section* 50 *' the words and figures ' sub-section* (1) *of section* 48, *section* 49, *section* 50 *or section* 60 *' shall be substituted ; and*

(*c*) *after the words ' become disqualified for office ' the words and figures ' under section* 50 *or section* 60 *' shall be inserted ;*

(ii) *in sub-section* (2), *for the words and figures ' section* 49 *or section* 50 *', the words and figures ' sub-section* (1) *of section* 48, *section* 49, *section* 50 *or section* 60 *' shall be substituted ; and*"

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" Mr. President, Sir, may I draw attention to the amendment I have given notice of to this clause ? "

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The hon. Member has given notice of an amendment to clause 52 and we are now on clause 43." (Laughter.)

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" I am sorry, Sir."

The amendment was adopted.

Clause 52.

Section 70.

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The question is—

(*a*) *In sub-section* (1) *for the words ' municipal officers and servants ' substitute the words ' its officers and servants '.*

(*b*) *In the proviso to sub-section* (2), *in line* 2, *omit the word ' permanent '.*"

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" Sir, I beg to move—

In lines 4 and 5 of the proviso omit the words 'and is drawing a salary of not less than fifty rupees per mensem'.

" My reasons are these : I do not see any reason why persons drawing a salary below Rs. 50 should be excluded from the operation of this proviso. There are many poor clerks and others who draw less than Rs. 50."

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The hon. Member will have to wait. After the hon. Minister's amendment is disposed of, he can move his amendment."

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" I have no objection."

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" It is not a question of the hon. Member having any objection. This is not the proper place for moving his amendment."

The amendment of the hon. Minister was put and adopted.

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" Sir, I rise for the third time to move my amendment to delete in lines 4 and 5 of the proviso the words 'and is drawing a salary of not less than fifty rupees per mensem'."

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" This is the only proper moment for the hon Member to move his amendment."

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" Sir, the concession granted by the proviso means that no proposal adversely affecting any permanent municipal officer or servant who has been in the permanent service of the municipality for more than five years, and is drawing a salary of not less than fifty rupees per mensem shall be considered except at a special meeting convened for the purpose and no such proposal shall be given effect to unless assented to by at least one-half of the members then on the council. It is proposed to exclude members of the staff drawing below Rs. 50 from the benefit of this concession. Sir, justice as well as humanity demands that persons drawing less than Rs. 50 who form the vast majority of the employees of a municipality should be given the benefit of this concession. I submit that if they have been in the service of the municipality for more than five years, they should be granted this concession and not be left to be dealt with by the whims and fancies and prejudice or malice of the majority of members of the municipality. In my opinion it is these men who are getting lower pay ranging from Rs. 15 or 20 to about 40 or so that need such safeguards. It is a well-known fact that on account of factions in our municipal councils proposals affecting adversely the subordinates of the council can be easily brought in and carried entailing loss of appointment to such subordinates who happen unfortunately to incur the displeasure of some one or other. Under such circumstances the benefit of this proviso should be extended to all the members of a municipal establishment. I therefore propose this amendment to delete the words 'and is drawing a salary of not less than fifty rupees' from the proviso."

* Mr. R. NAGAN GOWDA :—" Sir, I second the amendment of Mr. Saldanha. I think it is but just that men who are getting less than Rs. 50 should also be included in this proviso. I think they are even more entitled to this protection than the men drawing more than Rs. 50. The higher-paid people can get their grievances redressed more easily, whereas men getting less than Rs. 50 cannot."

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Mr. K. Uppi Sahib :—" Sir, the amendment moved by Mr. Saldanha is a reasonable one and therefore deserves the support of all sides of the House. It is highly necessary that the low-paid members of the staff of a municipality —and they are mostly members of the depressed classes—should be protected from the high-handed action of the members of the municipality who are mostly members belonging to the higher classes. I therefore strongly support this amendment."

Diwan Bahadur S. Kumaraswami Reddiyar :—" Sir, I regret to have to oppose this amendment. You may remember, Sir, that a proviso like this was not found in the original Bill of the Government, nor was it found in the Bill as it emerged from the Select Committee. It was on an amendment moved by the hon. the Chief Minister that this proviso was introduced. There was a considerable amount of opposition to it and, as a matter of compromise, it was agreed that in the case of the permanent officers of the municipality who were drawing a salary of Rs. 50 and above such a protection might be given and the amendment was accepted during the second reading of this Bill before this hon. House. Sir, it appears to me that this sympathy towards the municipal servants appears to be of very recent birth in my hon. Friends Messrs. Saldanha, Uppi Sahib and Nagan Gowda. (Mr. R. Nagan Gowda : Question). If a motion like this had proceeded from my hon. Friends at an earlier stage, I could have understood it. I do not see why hon. Members should at this late stage have discovered that this sympathy should be extended to even the municipal servants who draw very low salaries.

" As a matter of fact, it will lead to very great inconvenience in the administration if it is laid down that even a small office, say, that of a peon, should not be affected except by a decision arrived at a special meeting and with a special quorum. This provision does not relate to all proposals regarding establishment. It is only when the establishment schedule is sought to be altered in some manner that this provision is made applicable, that is to say, in the case of higher officers of the municipalities who will be affected by an alteration in the establishment schedule, this special procedure of having a special quorum and of convening a special meeting for the purpose has been provided for. In other cases the matter has to be decided in ordinary meetings. In any event according to the Act, even as it is, a change in the establishment schedule should come up before the municipal council and it is not open to the municipal chairman or anybody else to make an alteration. This matter was fully discussed at the second reading of the Bill and I do not see any reason why this House should go back upon a decision which was deliberately arrived at and with the full concurrence of the hon. Minister." 12-15 p.m.

Rao Sahib R. Srinivasan :—" I do not see any reason why there should be any distinction made between one class of servants and another. If the lot of these poor and low-paid municipal servants is left to the chairman it will be very hard for them. I submit the matter should be left entirely in the hands of the municipal council."

* The hon. Dr. P. Subbarayan :—" I have already accepted the amendment moved by my hon. Friend Mr. Kumaraswami Reddiyar and I do not mean to change that decision now."

* Mr. J. A. Saldanha :—" The reasons given by my hon. Friend from Tinnevelly come to me as a surprise. He said that as a sort of compromise this change was introduced. I do not see any reason why there should be

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one set of rules for one class of officers and a different set of rules for other officers. I would appeal to the hon. Minister to consider this question from the point of view of justice and humanity. The clause as it stands contemplates that any proposal regarding appointments carrying a salary of not less than Rs. 50 should be considered at a special meeting and with a special quorum of members present. I ask why not all appointments, say on Rs. 25 and also Rs. 12, come before a special member of a council by bringing them within the purview of this clause. Where is the spirit of compromise in a matter like this? I would like a sweeping change if there is to be a change at all. We have to deal with a large number of servants. Year after year the budget is framed and when we are at a loss to balance the budget, it is usually proposed to reduce the establishment of sweepers or that of maistries. This is a question which affcts, not any individuals, but a class of low-paid municipal servants. Under those circumstances I would appeal to the hon. Minister to consider this question from the point of view of justice and humanity. I am glad my hon. Friend Mr. Srinivasan supported me. I have known cases—I speak from personal experience—where injustice has been done to poor people who have been sent away from their service by one stroke of the pen and with a small majority. These poor sweepers who are entitled to a small gratuity are sent away even without such gratuity being paid to them. I do not see any reason why the municipal council should be so hard upon these poor people. I ask why should we not insist upon a large majority of votes being recorded in cases where these poor people are to be sent away. When budget is framed year after year the whole municipal council should be present. The existing practice is that often we get a bare necessary quorum. The chairman who insists upon the reduction of these poor people can have an easy majority of votes in his favour. Sir, it will be a very great injustice and it will be very hard upon these poor municipal servants if the clause is left as it is. I hope the hon. Minister will consider this question carefully and sympathetically."

The hon. the **President**:—"The question is—

'*that in clause* 52 (*section* 70, *proviso*), *in lines* 4 *and* 5 *the words* "*and is drawing a salary of not less than fifty rupees per mensem*" *be omitted*.'"

The motion was declared lost.

Mr. J. A. Saldanha demanded a poll which was taken and the House divided as follows:—

Ayes.

1. Rao Sahib R. Srinivasan.
2. Mr. R. Nagan Gowda.
3. ,, T. S. Ramaswami Ayyar.
4. ,, Sami Venkatachalam Chetti.
5. Mr. J. A. Saldanha.
6. ,, K. Uppi Sahib.
7. ,, M. Balasubrahmanya Mudaliyar.

Noes.

1. The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir Mahomed Usman Sahib Bahadur.
2. ,, Diwan Bahadur Sir M. Krishnan Nayar.
3. ,, Mr. A. Y. G. Campbell.
4. ,, Mr. M. R. Seturatnam Ayyar.
5. ,, Mr. S. Muthiah Mudaliyar.
6. ,, Dr. P. Subbarayan.
7. Mr. Hilton Brown.
8. ,, H. A. Watson.
9. ,, A. G. Leach.
10. ,, J. Gray.
11. ,, S. V. Ramamurti.
12. ,, C. B. Cotterell.
13. ,, V. Ch. John.
14. ,, M. A. Manikkavelu Nayakar.

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Noes—cont.

15. Khan Sahib Syed Tajudin Sahib Bahadur.
16. Rao Sahib V. I. Muniswami Pillai.
17. Mr. A. B. Shetty.
18. ,, J. Bheemayya.
19. Rao Sahib P. J. Gnanavaram Pillai.
20. Khan Bahadur Mahmud Schamnad Sahib Bahadur.
21. The Muppil Nayar of Kavalappara.
22. ,, Zamindar of Singampatti.
23. Subadar-Major S. A. Nanjappah Bahadur.
24. Mr. N. Siva Raj.
25. ,, M. V. Gangadhara Siva.
26. Rao Sahib L. C. Guruswami.
27. Mr. S. Subrahmanya Moopanar.
28. ,, N. Srinivasa Rao.
29. ,, C. Govindan Nayar.
30. The Raja of Parlakimedi.
31. Mr. S. N. Dorai Raja.
32. ,, M. Narasimha Rao.
33. The Raja of Kallikota.
34. Mr. K. Ramachandra Padayachi.
35. ,, U. Ramaswami Ayyar.
36. Diwan Bahadur B. Muniswami Nayudu.
37. Rao Bahadur C. Natesa Mudaliyar.
38. Diwan Bahadur S. Kumaraswami Reddiyar.
39. Mr. T. K. Chidambaranatha Mudaliyar.
40. Diwan Bahadur P. C. Ethirajulu Nayudu.
41. Mr. Kadir Mohideen Sahib.
42. Khan Bahadur S. K. Abdul Razak Sahib Bahadur.
43. Rao Bahadur K. Sitharama Reddiyar.
44. Rao Sahib B. Venkataramayya Nayudu.
45. Mr. G. Lakshmana Reddi.

Ayes 7. *Noes* 45.

The amendment was negatived.

Clause 53.

Section 71.

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The question is—

(*a*) *In line* 1 *for the words and figures* ' *sections* 71 *and* 72 ' *substitute the word and figures* ' *section* 71 '.'

(*b*) *In sub-section* (4) *for the words* ' *such officer* ' *substitute the words* ' *secretary, health officer or engineer* ' "

The amendment was adopted.

Clause 54.

Section 72 (4).

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The question is—

In the last line before the words ' *strength of the Council* ' *insert the word* ' *sanctioned* '."

The amendment was adopted.

Clause 58.

Section 77A.

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The question is—

In sub-section (2) *for the words,* ' *the Local Government shall have power to make rules regulating the classification* ' *substitute the words and figures* ' *the Local Government shall have power subject to the provisions of section* 305-*A, to make rules to regulate the classification* '."

The amendment was adopted.

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Clause 59 (i).

Section 78.

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The question is—

For sub-clause (i), substitute the following sub-clause, namely :—

'*(i) clause (b) of sub-section (1) shall be omitted and clauses (c) to (f) re-lettered as (b) to (e), respectively* ' "

The amendment was adopted.

Clause 60 (i).

Section 79.

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The question is—

For sub-clause (i), substitute the following sub-clause, namely :—

(i) in clause (a) for the words and figures ' the Indian Income-tax Act VII of 1918 ', *the words ' any Act of the Indian Legislature for the time being in force ' shall be substituted and the words ' the tax on companies and of ' shall be omitted.*"

The amendment was adopted.

Clause 60 (ii).

Section 79.

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The question is—

In line 3, *for the words ' notified station ' substitute the words and figures ' station notified under section* 116 '."

The amendment was adopted.

Clause 60 (iii).

Section 79.

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The question is—

For the words ' such tax ' substitute the words and letter ' any tax levied under clause (b) '."

The amendment was adopted.

Clause 62 (i).

Section 81 (1).

12-30 p.m. The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The question is—

(a) In line 1, *for the words ' council resolves ' substitute the words ' council by a resolution determines '* ;

(b) *Omit the second proviso and in lieu thereof insert the following before the proviso relating to the railway tax :—*

'*Provided that where the water and drainage tax is levied, the municipal council shall declare what proportion of the tax is levied in respect of waterworks and the remainder shall be deemed to be levied in respect of drainage works and the proportion so declared shall also be specified in the notification published under section* 80.'

(c) In the proviso relating to the railway tax, for the opening words ' Provided that ' substitute the words ' Provided further that '."

The amendment was adopted.

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Clause 62 (iii).

Section 81.

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The question is—

For new sub-section (4), *substitute the following sub-section, namely* :—

4. (*a*) *the municipal council may, in the case of lands used exclusively for agricultural purposes, levy these taxes at such proportions as it may fix of the annual value of such lands as calculated in accordance with the provisions of section* 79 *of the Madras Local Boards Act*, 1920.

(*b*) *If such lands be occupied by tenants the municipal council shall levy the taxes in equal shares from the landholder and the tenant respectively*."

The amendment was adopted.

Clause 63.

Section 82.

Sub-clause (i).

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The question is—

' *At the end of sub-clause* (i) *insert the word* ' *and* '."

The amendment was adopted.

Clause 64.

Section 83.

Sub-clause (i).

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The question is—

(*a*) *In lines* 4 *and* 5, *after the words* ' *buildings used for educational purposes* ' *insert the words* ' *including hostels* '.

(*b*) *In line* 6, *for the words* ' *sheltering animals or destitute persons* ' *substitute the words* ' *sheltering the destitute or animals* '.

(*c*) *In lines* 8 *and* 9, *for the words and figures* ' *ancient monuments protected under the Ancient Monuments Preservation Act*, 1904 ' *substitute the words and figures* ' *such ancient monuments protected under the Ancient Monuments Preservation Act*, 1904, *or parts thereof as are not used as residential quarters or as public offices* '."

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI :—" Sir, may I know whether it is the intention of the hon. the Chief Minister to exempt those buildings also which are used for educational purposes, though not owned by educational institutions but rented to them and owned by landlords ? "

* The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" The effect of the amendment already carried in the consideration stage is the same as the hon. Member has now pointed out."

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI :—" May I ask if it is proposed to exempt hostels also which are rented for educational institutions and whether it is fair that the municipalities concerned should not be permitted to levy property tax on such hostels ? "

* The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" This amendment is intended to bring the provisions of this Bill into line with those of the Madras Local Boards Bill. If the hon. Member reads the Bill, he will see that hostels are specially included in the amendment by inadvertance. I am therefore proposing a verbal amendment."

* Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" Sir, I do not know where I am. I think that my hon. Friend, Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti has raised a pertinent question, viz., if a building is not the property of the educational institution concerned but has been rented from a landlord who receives a handsome amount of rent, why should such a property be exempt from property tax. I should say that it should be liable to the payment of the tax because the landlord is making money out of it. I do not see any reason why he should be favoured. I hope the hon. Minister will reconsider his position with regard to this matter."

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" The hon. Member will find that the section runs thus :—

For the words 'buildings used for educational purposes and libraries and play-grounds which are open to the public and from which no income is derived.'"

The amendment was put and adopted.

Sub-clause (ii).

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The question is—

For the words 'hospitals and dispensaries' substitute the words 'such hospitals and dispensaries' and for the words 'which may from time to time' substitute the words 'as may from time to time'."

The amendment was adopted.

Sub-clause (iv).

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The question is—

For the Explanation, substitute the following Explanation, namely :—

'Explanation.—The exemption granted under this section shall not extend to residential quarters attached to schools and colleges, not being hostels or to residential quarters attached to hospitals, dispensaries and libraries'."

The amendment was adopted.

Clause 64 (2).

Section 83 (2).

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The question is—

In line 2, for the words 'exclusively used' substitute the words 'used exclusively.'"

The amendment was adopted.

Section 83 (5) (ii).

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The question is—

In line 3, omit the word 'companies'."

The amendment was adopted.

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Clause 65.

Section 84 (1).

Proviso.

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The question is—

For the words 'and jetties as also passenger sheds, latrines, cart-stands, retiring rooms and platforms belonging to the railways' substitute the words 'jetties, and passenger sheds, latrines, cart-stands, retiring rooms and platforms belonging to a railway administration'."

The amendment was adopted.

Clause 66.

Section 86.

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The question is—

In line 1, omit the words 'and the municipal cess'."

The amendment was adopted.

Clause 70.

Section 92.

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The question is—

After the words 'said Act' insert the words 'and the heading thereof'."

* The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" You yourself have stated that it is not necessary to move such an amendment."

The hon the PRESIDENT :—" I presume the words are to be inserted in the Bill. Then there is no harm in adopting the amendment."

The amendment was adopted.

Clause 71.

Section 93 (3).

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The question is—

After the words 'by reason merely of change of place of business' insert the words 'exercise of profession, art or calling'."

The amendment was adopted.

Section 93 (4).

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The question is—

For the words 'another local authority' substitute the words 'any other local authority or authorities' and for the words 'either of the local authorities' substitute the words 'any of the local authorities'."

The amendment was adopted.

Clause 72.

Section 94.

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The question is—

Omit the word 'concerned' at the end."

The amendment was adopted.

Section 94-A.

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The question is—

For the words 'within the municipality' in lines 4 and 5, substitute the words 'in the municipality'."

The amendment was adopted.

Clause 73.

Section 95.

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The question is—

In line 1, after the words 'said Act' insert the words 'and the heading occurring before that section'."

The amendment was adopted.

Clause 76.

Section 98 (1).

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The question is—

In line 1, for the words 'council resolves' substitute the words 'council by a resolution determines'."

The amendment was adopted.

Clause 78.

Section 100.

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The question is—

In the penultimate line of the new proviso, for the word 'each' substitute the word 'every'."

The amendment was adopted.

Clause 80.

Section 105.

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The question is—

(a) *In line 1, omit the words and figure 'sub-section (1) of'.*

(b) *In sub-clause (i), in line 1 of new sub-section (1), for the words 'council resolves' substitute the words 'council by a resolution determines'.*"

The amendment was adopted.

Clause 82.

New section 106-A.

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The question is—

In line 5, for the words 'under the said Act' substitute the word 'thereunder'."

The amendment was adopted.

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Clause 83 (i).

Section 108 (1).

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The question is—

In line 3, for the words ' council resolves ' substitute the words council by a resolution determines '."

The amendment was adopted.

Clause 84 (i).

Section 110.

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The question is—

In line 3, for the words ' council resolves' substitute the words ' council by a resolution determines '."

The amendment was adopted.

Clause 85.

Section 111.

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The question is :—

For sub-clause (1) *substitute the following sub-clause, namely*—

(1) *In sub-section* (1), *section* 111 *of the said Act, for the words ' may construct toll-bars and toll-stations ' the words ' shall construct toll-stations and may construct toll-bars ' shall be substituted."*

Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR :—" May I know the reason why this amendment is moved ? "

* The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" In the case of the Local Boards Bill the construction of toll-stations has been made obligatory. By reason of the amendment carried, it is necessary that the construction of toll-stations should be made compulsory and that the construction of the toll bars may be made if the municipalities think it necessary."

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" Under the existing Act, I do not think it is obligatory on the part of municipal councils to construct toll-stations; but it is obligatory on their part to hang the table showing the rates of toll levied. The effect of this amendment will be that the municipal councils will have to construct a toll-shed and to hang the table showing the rates; but the construction of toll-bars will not be obligatory. It means that the municipal council should provide a shed at every place where tolls are collected."

The amendment was adopted.

Clause 88.

Section 116.

Sub-section (1).

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The question is—

(*a*) *For the first sentence, substitute the following sentence, namely* :—

' Where a municipality is resorted to by pilgrims, and the occasions for pilgrimage occur at intervals of years or only once or

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twice in a single year, a tax on persons leaving the municipality or its neighbourhood by railway, shall be levied only for a specified period in respect of each such occasion.

(*b*) *In the second sentence for the words ' a place of pilgrimage is one of perennial resort ' substitute the words ' a municipality is a place of pilgrimage of perennial resort '.*"

12-45 p.m. The amendment was adopted.

Clause 95.

Section 156.

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The question is—

' *Omit the explanation* '."

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" The explanation has been omitted in the corresponding section of the Local Boards Act and if it is retained here, it wlll also have to be retained in the Local Boards Act. According to the Local Boards Act, the Local Government have no power to determine that no contribution shall be payable in any particular case. To bring this Bill also into line with that Bill, the explanation should be omitted."

The amendment was adopted.

Clause 99.

Section 174-A.

Sub-section (2)

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The question is—

In the last line, for the words ' will be granted ' substitute the words ' may be granted '. "

The amendment was adopted.

Sub-section (5)

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The question is—

In line 2, before the words ' the Madras Local Boards Act ' insert the words and figures ' sub-section (2) *of section* 166 *of* '."

The amendment was adopted.

Clause 100.

Section 183.

Sub-section (4)

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The question is—

In lines 1 *and* 2, *for the words and figures ' no licence under sub-section* (1) *nor any lease under sub-section* (3), *substitute the words and figures ' neither a licence under sub-section* (1) *nor a lease under sub-section* (3).' "

The amendment was adopted.

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Clause 106 (i).

Section 250 (2) (ii).

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The question is—

In line (3) *for the words* ' *under by-laws framed* ' *substitute the words* ' *by by-laws made* '."

The amendment was adopted.

Clause 109.

Section 258-A.

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The question is—

Omit the clause."

Mr. R. NAGAN GOWDA :—" Mr. President, Sir, I do not see any reason why this clause should be omitted. The clause says 'Any place where persons assemble for the sale or purchase of articles of food or clothing, of live-stock or poultry, of cotton, groundnut or other industrial crops of any other raw or manufactured products may be declared by the municipal council, with the approval of the Local Government, to be a market.' That, I think, is quite essential and I therefore see no reason why the hon. the Chief Minister wants it to be omitted."

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" That comes under amendment No. 69."

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" This is consequential to the introduction of new section 270-A of the Bill making provision in the same behalf."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" I will explain the difficulty. According to the framing of the Bill, a place where persons assemble for the sale or purchase of articles has first to be declared a market before a licence is applied for it. That means, a person who starts a new market need not himself go to the municipal council to obtain a licence. He can start a market without a licence from the municipal council and if the municipal council has to declare it as a market, it and not he, has to go to the Local Government to have it determined as a market. Until such time, the market can go on and vested rights may arise. If this clause is omitted, a person who wishes to start a market will have to go to the municipal council for obtaining a licence and then start the market, and whenever disputes arise, whether a place is a market or not, power is given to the municipal council to refer the matter to the Government under section 270-A. That was the intention of the select committee on the Local Boards Bill."

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI :—" Mr. President, Sir, the hon. the Minister's explanation for the omission of this clause is that it is covered by the amendment that he intends to move later on. The wording of the amendment there is :

' *If any question arises whether any place where persons assemble for the sale or purchase of articles of food or clothing, of live-stock or poultry, of cotton, groundnut or other industrial crops or of any other raw or manufactured products, the municipal council shall make a reference to the Local Government and the decision of the Local Government on the question shall be final.*'

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" Therefore, the municipal council is prevented from referring this question to the Local Government unless a question has arisen. I should like to know from the hon. the Minister who should be the person that should initiate or who should propound this question, whether the persons who assemble there, or whether the municipal council itself. Probably, both are at liberty to make a reference to the Local Government. It seems to me that this task of the municipal council to raise the question and then to submit a reference to the Local Government will be minimised by the municipal council at once declaring a certain place to be a market and by allowing the parties concerned to question the authority of the municipal council, if necessary, and to get the decision of the Local Government. I do not see any reason why this small power of declaring a certain place to be a public market which is sought to be vested in the municipal council should be taken away and a regular question should be propounded by the parties concerned or by the municipal council to the Local Government. Evidently, the hon. the Chief Minister has got in his mind places where large concerns are started, as in the case of Chirala, which are not included in the municipal area and over which the municipal council has no authority. It seems Government have exempted the particular area from the operation of the Act, and thus freed the companies from the payment of the taxes to the municipal council, though they derive benefits from the municipal council. It seems to me that it is placing the municipal councils at a disadvantage by asking them to accept the omission of this clause. After all, the object does not seem to be apparent, on the face of it to exempt any particular area which is considered by the municipal council to be a market; and I do not see any valid reason for omitting this clause. I therefore oppose the amendment."

* The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" Sir, a provision to the same effect was also made in the Local Boards Bill after consideration and the Council felt that the clause, as proposed by amendment No. 69, would be the proper one and not section 258-A. As regards the question which my hon. Friend asks as to who is to make a reference to the Government, it is stated in the amendment that will be proposed hereafter, namely:—

'*If any question arises. . . . the municipal council shall make a reference to the Local Government and the decision of the Local Government on the question shall be final*'.

" According to that amendment, it is the municipal council that should make the reference. That is what is stated there."

Mr. R. NAGAN GOWDA :—" Under what provision, do they declare ? "

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" Under the provisions of the Act."

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The idea is this. If this is omitted, there is no section to enable the municipality to declare a place a market and a market is a well-known thing. Anybody knows that if a dispute arises as to whether a particular place is a market or not, it has to be referred to the Local Government."

Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI :—" First of all, it must be declared a market, then disputes will arise and then the matter may be referred to the Local Government if necessary."

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The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" I now put the amendment to the vote of the House. The question is—

Omit the Clause.

The amendment was adopted.

Clause 111.

Section 260 (2) (*c*).

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The question is—

For the word 'bringing', in line 1 substitute the word 'carrying' and for the word 'carrying' in line 2 substitute the word 'bringing'."

The amendment was adopted.

Clause 111-A.

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The question is :—

After clause 111, *insert the following clause namely :—*

111-*A*. *In sub-section* (1) *of section* 261 *of the said Act, for the words 'rents and fees,' the word 'fees' shall be substituted.*"

The amendment was adopted.

Clause 112.

Section 262 (4)

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The question is—

After the words 'licence was sought' add the words 'or had been obtained'."

The amendment was adopted.

Clause 113.

Section 262-A.

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The question is—

In line 2, for *the word 'fees'* substitute *the words 'any fees'.*"

The amendment was adopted.

Clause 118.

Sections 270-A to 270-D.

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The question is—

(*a*) *Re-number sections* 270-*A to* 270-*D as sections* 270-*B to* 270-*E respectively and before the heading 'Cart-stands' insert the following section, namely :—*

'270-*A*. *If any question arises whether any place where persons assemble for the sale or purchase of articles of food or clothing, of livestock or poultry, of cotton, groundnut or other industrial crops or of any other raw or manufactured products is a market or not, the municipal council shall make a reference to the Local Government and the decision of the Local Government on the question shall be final.*"

Section 270-B (2) as renumbered by amendment (*a*).

(*b*) *For the words 'of every such place' at the end, substitute the word 'thereof'.*

Section 270-D as renumbered by amendment (*a*).

(*c*) *For the figures and letter '270 A', substitute the figures and letter '270 B'.*

Section 270-E (4) as renumbered by amendment (*a*).

(*d*) *After the words 'licence was sought' add the words 'or had been obtained.'*

The amendments were adopted.

Clause 123 (i).

Section 303 (2) (*b*).

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The question is—

In lines 2 *and* 3, omit *the words 'or appointments'.*
In the second proviso, for the words 'Adi-Dravida or Adi-Andhra candidate standing for election' substitute the words 'Adi-Dravida candidate'."

The amendment was adopted.

Clause 123 (iv).

Section 303 (2) (*n*).

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The question is—

In line 3, omit *the words 'companies tax'.*"

The amendment was adopted.

Clause 123 (vi).

Section 303 (2) (*r*).

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The question is—

In line 3, before *the words 'to compel' insert the word 'and'.*"

The amendment was adopted.

Mr. F. E. JAMES :—" Mr. President, Sir, I beg to move the following amendment :—

In sub-clause (*vi*) *omit the word 'and' at the end of* (*q*) *and after* (*r*) *add the following :—*
'and (*s*) *for determining the cost of buildings and lands, the depreciation to be allowed and conditions under which lands shall be deemed to be appurtenant to buildings'.*

" Sir, the proviso to section 81 (3) provides for the determining of the cost of lands in such manner as may be prescribed by the Local Government by

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rules made under the Act. Therefore, it is essential that when Government frame rules for determining the cost of lands, similar provision should be made for the cost of buildings, so as to adopt a uniform procedure. According to the present Act, municipalities themselves to make by-laws and this amendment will save a great deal of trouble which corporations feel in determining the value of the various buildings. The provision in the Bill for determining the conditions under which lands shall be deemed to be appurtenant to buildings in section 306, under which the municipalities have power to make by-laws. As a matter of fact, that is not generally satisfactory, because no uniform procedure is likely to be adopted by municipalities and many municipalities do not at all frame by-laws; so that the result is that difficulties are experienced. Therefore the suggestion made by my amendment is that Government shall be given power to make rules which shall be uniform for all municipalities. I am quite sure hon. Members will find no difficulty in accepting my amendment."

* Mr. T. S. Ramaswami Ayyar :—" Mr. President, Sir, it seems to me that the amendment of Mr. James will lead to hardship in certain cases. In all cases it will not be possible to assess the value of the buildings on the capital spent. It may be that in some cases the rental value of the building may furnish a better basis for assessment. Discretion should therefore be given to the local bodies to determine how the property should be assessed. If we are to assess the value of the buildings in the City of Madras on their capital value it will bring in nearly twice the income to the Corporation but it will be doing a great hardship to assessees. For example, if the Christian College and other similar institutions were to be assessed on the amount of the money spent as capital on the buildings the institutions really cannot exist after paying the municipal tax. Therefore I suggest that some discretion should be given to the local bodies to determine how they should assess houses in the local area. It may possibly be profitable to adopt in certain cases the line of procedure suggested by Mr. James; but we must remember that there may be cases where it will not be possible to adopt such a procedure. So that I feel that no hard-and-fast rule should be laid down, but discretion should be left to the local bodies in such matters. If by-laws are not passed, as Mr. James said, by local bodies, Government should insist on the local bodies passing by-laws. For these reasons I oppose the motion of Mr. James." 1 p.m.

* Diwan Bahadur B. Muniswami Nayudu :—" Sir, I find some difficulty in accepting the motion of Mr. James. Section 82 of the Act as amended provides for the method of assessment of property. It runs thus :

'(1) Every building shall be assessed together with site and other adjacent premises occupied as an appurtenance thereto unless the owner of the building is a different person from the owner of such site or premises.

(2) The annual value of lands and buildings shall be deemed to be the gross annual rent at which they may reasonably be expected to let from month to month or from year to year less a deduction, in the case of buildings only, of ten per centum of such annual rent and the said deduction, shall be in lieu of all allowance for repairs or on any other account whatever : '

" So that in the case of lands and buildings it is not the cost but the gross annual rent minus a ten per cent depreciation that is taken into account in fixing the assessment. Then the proviso runs thus :

' Provided that

(a) in the case of (i) any Government or railway building or (ii) any building the gross annual rent of which cannot, in the opinion of the chairman be estimated, the annual value of

the premises shall be deemed to be six per centum of the total of the estimated value of the land and the estimated present cost of erecting the building after deducting for depreciation a reasonable amount which shall in no case be less than ten per centum of such cost : '

"So that under section 82 the Legislature has fixed what shall be the depreciation. Now what the motion of Mr. James aims at is to leave that open ; and such a step will lead to conflict with the provisions of section 82. I believe we have fixed a fair amount for depreciation. And so I have to oppose the amendment of Mr. James."

*The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—"I am also in agreement with the difficulties pointed out by Mr. Muniswami Nayudu. For section 82 (2) already provides for depreciation and to leave it with the discretion of the Local Government here is to create conflict between section 82 and this section. Then as regards the rule-making powers they will be subject to the other sections of the Act. Hence I cannot agree to the motion of Mr. James."

Mr. F. E. JAMES :—"Sir, I realize the difficulty pointed out by Mr. Muniswami Nayudu, and I shall move for the deletion of the words 'depreciation to be allowed', if the House allows me. But still the difficulty regarding the definition of 'appurtenant to buildings' remains. This and the determination of the cost of buildings and lands. I feel that the rules should be put on a uniform basis. For there has been—I am not speaking from theory—definite practical difficulty in regard to this, and I think there ought to be some general rule under which the cost of buildings and lands should be determined."

Diwan Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU :—"Sir, I move that this amendment be taken up after the disposal of the other amendments."

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The question is to postpone the consideration of amendment of Mr. James."

The motion was put and adopted.

Clause 124 (3) (*b*).

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The question is—

For the first four lines of this sub-clause beginning with 'After sub-section (2)' and ending with 'under this section shall', substitute *the following, namely : 'After the same section the following section shall be inserted, namely :—*

"305-*A*. *A draft of the rules proposed to be made under sub-section* (2) *of section 77-A or under section* 305 *shall.*" ' "

The amendment was adopted.

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The question is—

In section 305-*A as renumbered by the above amendment for the word 'Gazette' in the penultimate line,* substitute *the expression* 'Fort St. George Gazette'."

The amendment was adopted.

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The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"I think the amendment to omit sub-clause (ii) in clause 125 also has to be postponed."

Mr. F. E. JAMES :—"Yes, as it is consequential."

The amendment was postponed.

Clause 128.

Section 314.

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The question is—

'In sub-section (1), for the expression 'Rs. 200' occurring at the end, substitute the words 'two hundred rupees for every such offence'.

In sub-section (2), for the expression 'Rs. 1,000' occurring at the end, substitute the words 'one thousand rupees for every such offence'.

The amendment was adopted.

Clause 130.

Section 321.

Sub-clause (*i*).

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The question is—

'Omit the word 'and' at the end of the sub-clause.

The amendment was adopted.

Sub-clause (*iii*).

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The question is —

Omit the words 'of any licence or permission' in lines 2 and 3, and insert the word 'and' at the end of the sub-clause."

The amendment was adopted.

Sub-clause (*iv*).

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The question is—

For sub-clause (iv), substitute the following sub-clause, namely :—

'(iv) in sub-section (9), after the words 'for registration' the words 'and may in his discretion also recover summarily and pay over to the council such amount, if any, as he may fix as the costs of the prosecution' shall be added."

The amendment was adopted.

Clause 137 (*i*).

Section 347.

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The question is—

For the word 'save' substitute the word 'Save'.

The amendment was adopted.

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Clause 140.

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The question is—

Substitute the following section for *section* 351-*A*, *namely* :—

'351-*A*. *The election authority may defend himself if sued or joined as a party in any proceeding relating to the preparation or publication of electoral rolls or to the conduct of elections, as the case may be, and the expenses incurred by the election authority in so doing shall be payable from the municipal fund*'."

The amendment was adopted.

Clause 145.

Section 363.

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The question is—

Before *the words and figures* '*sections* 303 *and* 305', insert *the words, figures and letter* '*sub-section* (2) *of section* 77-*A and*'."

The amendment was adopted.

Clause 146.

Section 368.

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The question is—

(*a*) *In sub-section* (1), *in line* 4, after *the words* '*exercise the powers*' insert *the words* '*discharge the duties*'.

(*b*) *In sub-section* (2), *in line* 3, for *the words* '*within a period of six months*', substitute *the words* '*on a day within six months*' *and at the end*, add *the words* '*declaring the area to be a municipality*'.

(*c*) *In sub-section* (3), *in line* 1, after *the words* '*exercise the powers*' insert *the words* '*discharge the duties*' *and in line* 3, omit *the word* '*municipal*'.

(*d*) *In sub-section* (5), *in line* 1, omit *the word* '*elected*' *and* for *the words and figure* '*if the period referred to in sub-section* (2) *expires on*' *substitute the words and figure* '*if the day referred to in sub-section* (2) *is*' *and* for *the words* '*immediately preceding the expiry of such period*' *occurring at the end substitute the words* '*immediately preceding such day*'.

(*e*) *In sub-section* (7), *before the word and figure* '*section* 7' *insert the words and figure* '*sub-section* (1) *of*'."

The amendment was adopted.

Clause 148 (*ii*).

New Rule 3 (1).

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The question is—

Omit the words '*during office hours*' *occurring in the penultimate line and insert those words after the words* '*at the municipal office*' *in line* 7."

The amendment was adopted.

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Clause 150.

New Rule 9.

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The question is—

For the words 'within a period of thirty days from the date of such notice' in the first sentence substitute *the words 'within a period of sixty days from the date of such notice in the case of the Government, a railway administration or a company and of thirty days from the said date in other cases' and* omit *the proviso.*"

The amendment was adopted.

New Rule 10.

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The question is—

For the words 'within thirty days from the date of service of such notice' substitute *the words 'within sixty days from the date of service of such notice in the case of the Government, a railway administration or a company and within thirty days from the said date in other cases.'*"

The amendment was adopted.

Rule 11.

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The question is—

In line 5, for *the words 'annual value' substitute the words 'annual or capital value'.*"

The amendment was adopted.

Clause 152.

Rule 16 (3).

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The question is—

In the last line, omit *the words 'in the scale'.*"

The amendment was adopted.

Rule 17.

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The question is—

In line 2, for the words 'or exercised a profession' substitute the words 'and a person shall be deemed to have exercised a profession'."

The amendment was adopted.

Rule 18 (2).

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The question is—

For the words and letter 'referred to in clause (b)' substitute the words and letter 'prescribed under clause (b)'."

The amendment was adopted.

Rule 19 (1).

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The question is —

(*a*) *In the fifth line, from the bottom, for the words 'submit returns' substitute the words 'submit a return'.*"

The amendment was adopted.

Rule 19 (4).

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The question is—

(*b*) *In line* (2), *for the words* ' *this sub-rule* ' *substitute the word and figure* ' *sub-rule* 3 '."

The amendment was adopted.

Clause 153.

Sub-clause (i).

Rule 20 (1).

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The question is—

In the first line for the word ' *to* ' *at the end, substitute the word* ' *of* '."

The amendment was adopted.

Sub-clause (ii).

Rule 20 (2).

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The question is—

In the penultimate line, for the words ' *such carriage or animal* ' *substitute the words* ' *such carriages and animals* '."

The amendment was adopted.

Clause 154.

Rule 21.

Sub-clause (iii).

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The question is—

For the words ' *motor lorry* ' *in the new item substitute the words* ' *steam or motor lorry* '."

The amendment was adopted.

Clause 155.

Rule 22.

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The question is—

In line 2, *for the word* ' *thereto* ' *substitute the word* ' *thereof* '."

The amendment was adopted.

Clause 156.

Rule 23.

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The question is—

In clause (*b*), *for the words and figures* ' *rules* 16 *or* 17 ' *substitute the word and figures* ' *rule* 19 '."

The amendment was adopted.

1-15 p.m. *Clause* 168 (1).

Rule 36 (1).

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The question is—

In line 4, before *the first word* ' *for* ' *insert the figure* ' (*i*) '."

The amendment was adopted.

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Clause 168 (2).

Rule 36 (2).

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The question is—

For the words and figure ' pay over to the municipal council (i) the amounts ', substitute the words ' pay over to the municipal council the amounts '."

The amendment was adopted.

Clause 174.

Schedule V.

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The question is—

Omit sub-clause (ii) and re-number sub-clauses (iii) and (iv) as sub-clauses (ii) and (iii) respectively."

The amendment was adopted.

Clause 175.

Schedule VII.

Sub-clause (iv).

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The question is—

Omit the item relating to section 111-A and for the word ' items ' in line 2, substitute the word ' item '."

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The question is—

(*a*) *Re-number sub-clauses (xiv), (xv), (xvi) and (xvii) as (xv), (xvii), (xviii) and (xix) respectively and insert the following as sub-clauses (xiv) and (xvi) respectively :—*

' (*xiv*) *In the third column of the item relating to section 261, the words " of food " shall be omitted.*

' (*xvi*) *In the third column of the item relating to section 275, for the word and figures " section 269 " the word and figures " section 274 " shall be substituted.*

(*b*) *For sub-clause (xv) as re-numbered by the above amendment substitute the following sub-clause, namely :—*

' (*xv*) (*a*) *In the third column of the item relating to section 270, for the words " Sale of article in public streets " the words " Sale or exposure for sale of animal or article in public street " shall be substituted ; and*

(*b*) *after the same item, the following items shall be inserted, namely :—*

" 270 *C* ...	*Using a public place or the sides of a public street as a public landing place, etc.*	*Two hundred rupees.*

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"270 *E* ...	*Opening or keeping open a new private cart-stand without licence or contrary to licence.*	*Two hundred rupees'."*

The amendment was adopted.

Clause 176 *(vi).*

Schedule VIII.

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The question is—

For the item relating to 270 *D, substitute the following items, namely* :—

'270 *C* ...	*Using a public place or the sides of a public street as a public landing place, etc.*	*Twenty rupees.*
'270 *E* ...	*Opening or keeping open a new private cart-stand without licence or contrary to licence.*	*Twenty rupees'."*

The amendment was adopted.

Clause 177.

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The question is—

(1) *Re-number sub-clauses* (1) (*a*), (*b*), (*c*) *and* (*d*) *and* 2 (*a*), (*b*) *and* (*c*) *of clause* 177 *as sub-clauses* (*a*), (*b*), (*c*), (*d*), (*e*), (*f*) *and* (*g*) *respectively of the same clause.*

(2) *In sub-clause (a), in line* 4, before *the word* ' *sections* ' *insert the words and figures* ' *sub-section* (2) *of section* 48 *and*.'

(3) *In sub-clause* (*b*), *in lines* 2 *and* 3, for *the word and figure* ' *sub-section* (4) ' *substitute the words and figures* ' *sub-sections* (4) *and* (5)'.

(4) *In sub-clause* (*c*), *omit the word* ' *and* ' *at the end.*

(5) *In sub-clauses* (*e*), (*f*) *and* (*g*) *as re-lettered by amendment* (1), *for the word* ' *Any* ' *at the commencement* substitute *the word* ' *any* '.

(6) *In sub-clause* (*e*) *as so re-lettered in lines* 4 *and* 5, *omit the words and figure* ' *of sub-section* (1) '.

(7) *In sub-clause* (*f*) *as so re-lettered* for *the words and figures* ' *sections* 38, 39, 41 *and* 43 ' *substitute the words and figures* ' *sections* 40, 41, 43 *and* 45 '.

(8) *At the end of sub-clause* (*f*) *as so re-lettered insert the word* ' *and* '.

(9) *In sub-clause* (*g*) *as so re-lettered* for *the words and letters* ' (*a*) *or* (*b*) *of this sub-section* ', *substitute the word and letters* ' (*e*) *or* (*f*)' ; *and omit the words and figure* ' *of sub-section* (1) ' *occurring at the end.*

(10) *In the Explanation, in line* 4, *for the words* ' *sub-section* ' *at the end substitute the word* ' *section* '.

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Re-number clause 178 *as clause* 179 *and insert the following clause, as clause* 178, *namely* :—

'178. *Every municipality in which a water and drainage tax is levied on the date of the commencement of this Act shall, on or before such date as the Local Government may fix in this behalf, declare in accordance wtih the provisions of the first proviso to sub-section* (1) *of section* 81 *of the said Act as amended by this Act what proportion of the tax is levied for water-works* '."

The amendment was adopted.

The Schedule.

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" I do not propose to move the amendment."

Mr. C. GOVINDAN NAYAR :—" I am sorry I made a mistake."

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" Please explain."

Mr. C. GOVINDAN NAYAR :—" The entries relating to section 41, sub-section (1), proviso (*a*), should be omitted because these do not exist at all as the result of a revised proviso which was substituted. The entries relate to a non-existent proviso. Similarly with reference to Schedule IV, rule 61. Therefore we must delete these two items."

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The question is—

Omit *the two entries relating to section* 41, *sub-section* (1), *proviso* (*a*), *and also the entry relating to Schedule IV, rule* 61."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 123 (*vi*).

Section 303 (2) (*r*).

Mr. F. E. JAMES :—" I move—

In sub-clause (*vi*) omit *the word* ' *and* ' *at the end of* (*q*) *and after* (*r*) add *the following* :—

' *and* (*s*) *for determining the cost of buildings and lands*.'

' I appreciate the difficulties raised and therefore I am not moving the question relating to depreciation and the conditions under which lands shall be deemed to be appurtenant to buildings."

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" I have no objection to that."

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The question is—

In clause 123, *sub-clause* (*vi*), omit *the word* ' *and* ' *at the end of* (*a*) *and after* (*r*) add *the following* :—

' *and* (*s*) *for determining the cost of buildings and lands* '."

The amendment was adopted.

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The question is—

That the clauses in the Bill shall be re-numbered."

The amendment was adopted.

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Clause 6.

Sub-section 3 (*e*).

Rao Sahib R. SRINIVASAN :—" I move to—

Substitute the word 'and' for the word 'or' after the word 'Anglo-Indians'.

" I move this because I want that there should be a certain uniformity in representation and that the claims of the Adi-Dravidas should not be overlooked by the municipality."

Rao Sahib V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAI :—" I second it."

* The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" This question was already considered both in the Select Committee and during the second reading stage of the Bill in the Legislative Council. Mr. Srinivasan is wrong in thinking that it is in the power of the municipality to determine the community to which the representation of a reserved seat will be given. The power is in the Government and he may rest assured that the interests of the Adi-Dravida community will be vigilantly watched by the Government."

The amendment was by leave of the House withdrawn.

* The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" Mr. President, I must convey my thanks to Mr. C. Govindan Nayar, Mr. Cotton, Mr. Cotterell and Mr. Hilton Brown who have really been responsible in many ways for drafting this Bill. At every stage, I have been obliged to them for putting forward amendments and getting things into shape. I am also obliged to hon. Members of this House who have readily helped me at every stage to bring the Bill into proper shape, especially to Diwan Bahadur B. Muniswami Nayudu and Mr. A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar and their party who, I know, have been as anxious that this Bill should be piloted through the House as I have been. I thank them all for the kindness they have shown towards me in the piloting of this measure. I hope that by the passing of this measure we shall have some reform in the matter of municipal administration which will redound to the credit of the province."

* Mr. R. NAGAN GOWDA :—" Sir, while this Bill is going to be passed into law I wish to say just a few words about some of the things that were included in this Bill and others which were not included.

" The one important point on which I wish to lay stress is that in the assessment of profession-tax, the hon. the Chief Minister and the Government have acted rather more favourably to the rich people than to the poor people. Sir, I would here mention the fact that a person getting an income of Rs. 150 for six months pays one-half of one per cent as profession-tax whereas an individual or a company getting an income of Rs. 21,000 or more pays one and three-tenths per cent. This, Sir, is rather unjust. This is against all principles of taxation. Sir, here the incidence of taxation is almost $\frac{5}{10}$ on a poor man and it is but $1\frac{1}{4}$ or $1\frac{3}{10}$ per cent on an individual getting Rs. 21,000 for six months. I do not see the justice of this. They ought to have changed this so that people getting higher incomes were charged proportionately more. This is followed in every civilized country. We are not, Sir, far behind other civilized countries in claiming we are civilized. But in acts like these, when a poor man is concerned, we are down on him.

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"Another thing that was passed and should not have been passed was this: that while co-operative societies and their buildings are taxed at a higher rate, that is, at a rate regularly charged for all the private buildings, buildings belonging to railway companies which are making huge profits were given exemption and were taxed only 4 per cent. If the Government did not have behind them a group of people who would stand every time they are bid to stand by them these changes would not have been made.

"Another thing which I must not fail to mention is this—the insistence on the part of the Government to have property qualification for voters. In this connexion I will mention one important fact. A great majority of the women who ought to be enfranchised would go without franchise for the simple reason that ordinarily according to Hindu Law women do not possess property and have no property in their names. These are the things which, if the Opposition was working actively and some of the members who are out of the Council were not out and if the Opposition now presented by the Justice party were the real opposition and not a make-believe one, would not have been passed.

"There is one thing in favour of the Bill and that is the nominations have been abolished. If not for anything else, for that at least we needed this amending Bill. There are very many other things in this Bill which must be amended again."

* Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI :—"I would like to congratulate all those persons who have taken some part or another in kicking this Bill into shape. Undoubtedly this Bill contains many features of a progressive character. In the first place, the ever troublesome question of nominations is over and the municipalities are given the free atmosphere of elective spirit. I trust that in this freedom that is given to municipal councils the ugly episodes which have become a frequent occurrence in the municipal administration recently will disappear. The vagaries of autocratic chairmen of municipalities will, I hope, be completely eliminated by the safeguarding provisions which the Council have thought fit to introduce in this Bill. It is also hoped that the transference of the power of conduct of elections to authorities different from the local bodies themselves will put an end to the wrangles with which any Minister's life could be made intolerable.

"I am, however, disappointed that my hon. Friend Dr. Subbarayan has not made any reference to the undoubted assistance he has received from the members of the Congress party who are not here. Probably their absence put them out of his mind and the past favours conferred by the Congress party are forgotten." (Laughter.)

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—"Mutual favours." (Laughter.)

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"You lost your leadership and he has forgotten you as well."

* Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI :—"Nevertheless, Sir, it stands really to his credit that it was possible for him during his tenure of office to pilot through the Council a Bill of that sort. It was earnestly looked for by the people for the last six years."

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The Council will now adjourn for lunch and meet at 2-30 p.m.."

After Lunch (2-30 p.m.).

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" I think it will be more to the convenience of the House if this motion is now put. If any hon. Member wants to oppose the motion, he can do so. Hon. Members may reserve their valedictory speeches for both the Bills to the end so that we can easily see how the time can be adjusted. I will now put the motion of the hon. the Chief Minister to the vote of the House."

The motion that the Bill be passed into law was put and adopted.

(2) A BILL TO AMEND THE MADRAS LOCAL BOARDS ACT, 1920
(BILL NO. 13 OF 1929).

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" I move that the Bill to amend the Madras Local Boards Act be passed into law."

The hon. Mr. S. MUTHIAH MUDALIYAR :—" I second it."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" We shall adopt the same procedure as we did in the case of the District Municipalities Bill. I shall put the amendments."

Clause 3 (iii).

New clause (6).

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The question is—

Omit the proviso."

The amendment was adopted.

Clase 3 (xiv).

New clause 19-A.

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The question is—

In line 4, after the word ' excluding ' insert the word ' therefrom '. "

The amendment was adopted.

Clause 3.

New clause 19-B.

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The question is—

In line 3, after the word ' excluding ' insert the word ' therefrom '."

The amendment was adopted.

Clause 3 (xv).

New section 3 (21).

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The question is—

For the definition of sub-landholder, substitute the following definition, namely :—

(21) *' Sub-landholder ' means a person not being a landholder who—*

(*a*) (*i*) *holds any portion of any estate consisting of one or more revenue villages on an under-tenure, created, continued or recognized by the proprietor of such estate, or*

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(*ii*) *is entitled to collect the rents of any such village or villages otherwise than as agent or servant of the landholder, and*

(*b*) *is registered as a sub-landholder in the office of the Collector under the rules prescribed.*

Explanation.—In this clause, the word 'estate' means any estate falling under clause (*a*), (*b*) *or* (*c*) *of the definition of 'estate' in the Madras Proprietary Estates' Village Service Act,* 1894 *and the word 'proprietor' means a proprietor as defined in that Act.*"

Mr. T. C. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR :—" Sir, some explanation is needed as to why the original provision is sought to be altered and what are the new estates that will come in the definition given in the present amendment."

* The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—The changes made, hon. Members will see, are only of a drafting nature and intended to clarify the definition of sub-landholder. The new definition includes in clear terms all the categories which are intended to be included within the definition of sub-landholder. It includes under-tenure holders in the temporary zamindaris referred to in the latter part of clause (*a*) of definition of estates in the Proprietary Estates' Village Service Act. It also includes under-tenure holders holding from persons who are separately registered under clause (*b*) of that definition. The explanation to the definition as found in the present Bill does not make it clear whether the persons who are referred to therein should be registered in the office of the collector or not. The explanation has therefore been omitted and incorporated in the body of the definition itself."

* Mr. T. C. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR :—" Is there any provision for the registry of sub-landholders? There are the permanently-settled estates, there are the unsettled palayams, there are also under-tenures both permanent and for a term, some governed by the limited Proprietary Estates' Act and some by the Madras Proprietary Estates' Act. Some of the under-tenures were created, continued or recognized by the Proprietor. There are certain classes of under-tenures neither created, recognized nor continued by the landholders but on account of past political conditions are included in the geographical limits of another zamindari. They are not recognized by the holders and endless litigations have ensued in which any one of these conditions is given the go-by. It is not clear what are the various kinds of landholders that will come under this definition. Apparently, the Chief Minister will introduce some further amendment later on."

* The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The necessity for changing the definition, as adopted by the Council during its consideration, is only this. Clause 21, as it is, contains reference to an estate. The word estate is not defined in the Act as it is. If the hon. Member will peruse the Proprietary Estates' Village Service Act, it will be seen that (*a*), (*b*) and (*c*) includes all classes of zamindaris. If any of these zamindaris had created an under-tenure, that tenure is covered by the word 'sub-landholder' and if any particular zamindar or particular tenure-holder is not covered, that may be an individual case to be dealt with respectively. But it is supposed to cover all cases."

Mr. T. C. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR :—" Thank you, Sir. Your explanation is more lucid than that of the Minister."

ou,

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The hon. Member was not present in the select committee. In the select committee, I have taken the responsibility of providing this."

The amendment was put and adopted.

Clause 3 (*xv*).

New clause 21-A.

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The question is—

In lines 2 and 3, after the words 'revenue taluks' insert the words 'or the area' and for the words and figures 'sub-section (2) of the same section' at the end, substitute the words and figure 'sub-section (2) or sub-section (3) of that section, as the case may be'."

The amendment was adopted.

Clause 4.

Section 4.

Sub-section (1).

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The question is—

For the word and figure 'sub-section (2)' substitute the words and figures 'sub-sections (2) and (3)'."

The amendment was adopted.

Sub-section (2) (*b*) (*ii*).

2-45 p.m. The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The question is—

After the word 'thereof' at the end, add the word 'or'."

The amendment was adopted.

Sub-section (2) (*d*).

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The question is—

To omit sub-section (2) (d)."

The amendment was adopted.

New sub-sections (3) and (4).

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The question is—

After sub-section (2), insert the following sub-sections, namely—

'(3) (*a*) *Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-sections (1) and (2), the Local Government may, in special circumstances, by notification declare any part of a district to be a taluk for the purposes of the Act and specify the name of the taluk.*

(*b*) *The Local Government may, by notification,—*

(*i*) *exclude from any taluk constituted under clause (a) any local area comprised therein or*

(*ii*) *include in any such taluk any local area in the vicinity thereof, or*

(*iii*) *cancel a notification issued under clause (a), or*

(*iv*) *alter the name of the taluk as notified under clause (a).*

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(c) *Before issuing a notification under clause (a) or clause (b) the procedure laid down in clause (c) of sub-section (2) shall be followed and the consent of the district board to the issue of such notification shall also be obtained.*

(4) *Every notification issued under clause (a) or sub-clause (ii) of clause (b) of sub-section (2) or under clause (a) or sub-clause (ii) of clause (b) of sub-section (3) shall contain a statement of the reasons therefor and shall be laid on the table of the Legislative Council'.*"

* MR. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" Sir, I beg to speak on this amendment. You will see from the draft Bill that the Council has already passed that ordinarily one taluk should be constituted into a taluk board. Similarly, a district may be constituted a district board. Now, Sir, I am very sorry to say that the European members of this House are unconsciously the cause for the change to be proposed in the draft Bill. We have provided, as a matter of fact, that, when any taluk cannot work by itself, two taluks may be constituted into a taluk board if necessary. As a matter of fact, anybody who is acquainted with the working of taluk boards, knows the precarious condition of their finances, and it would be, from my point of view a very undesirable tendency on the part of Government if they should encourage taluks to be split up and to be constituted into two or or more taluk boards. The whole trouble has arisen because of the legitimate desire, perhaps, of the European members to have Anamalais constituted into a separate taluk board. I do not know, Sir, how many villages are comprised in that area. Well, there may be one, two or three villages. If the area involved is so small as that, I should say that there is already a provision in this Bill, by which a panchayat for this area may be constituted to carry on the administration of its local affairs. But, evidently, that will not suit them. They are more ambitious and want to call their area a taluk board area because they have their eyes on the financial implications involved in that. If it is only a panchayat area, they will get only a quarter-anna of the cess levied per rupee and perhaps an equivalent grant from the Government. But if it is a taluk board, they will get one anna of the cess instead of a quarter-anna. Because there is no panchayat at all in that area, they will be entitled to all the one anna in the rupee, leaving only the balance of half-anna to the district board. I think, Sir, the Government are introducing rather a dangerous general innovation in this Act in order to satisfy the peculiar need of the European community in the single area of Anamalais. I should not have objected very much if the Government had brought in a special Bill and wanted the Anamalais to be made a taluk board. But under the cover of meeting the European demand the Government are making a dangerous change, which may be fraught with disastrous results. If I may say so from experience, if a district board president finds a taluk board president rather a powerful enemy to deal with, the device he will have to resort to is to apply to the Government to add to or to take away something from the area of the taluk board. The result is that the whole taluk board machinery will be disorganized. I should say that Government should not lend themselves to plans of that sort. The important consideration in passing a Bill of this kind, from the point of view of many of us, is that the Government are deliberately placing themselves above all those inconveniences which they have hitherto

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found difficult to deal with, requests by one party or another for favours of various sorts. Now, by introducing a provision of this sort, I think they are defeating the very purpose of this Bill. I should therefore ask the hon. Minister if he could see his way to delete this amendment altogether. But, if he does not do so, then, I think that the taluk board concerned also should be consulted and its consent obtained before any part which is at present within its area is constituted into a separate taluk. Further, I should say that that proposal should be placed not only on the table of this House but it should be subject to the definite approval of this Council. Without these safeguards, I should say, we would be entrusting the Government with very dangerous powers, and they themselves would regret this provision which is found to give them serious trouble. So, I have given notice of an amendment to you, Sir, that in the proposed sub-section (3) (c) the words 'and the taluk board if any concerned' be added after the words 'the consent of the district board' so that the consent of the taluk board may be obtained before the issue of the notification. Also, towards the end of sub-section (4), I want to add the words 'and shall be subject to the approval of the Legislative Council.' I shall move the amendments one after another if you will allow me, Sir."

The hon. the PRESIDENT:—"For the present, the hon. Member will move his first amendment."

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR:—"I move

That in sub-section (3) (c) after the words 'the consent of the district board', the words 'and taluk board if any concerned' be inserted."

Diwan Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU:—"I second it."

* The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN:—"Mr. President, I am not willing to give up this amendment, which my hon. Friend, Mr. Ranganatha Mudaliyar has made, because I think the main amendment is quite necessary, which is not merely made from the planters' point of view, as Mr. Ranganatha Mudaliyar seems to imagine. There are cases in other areas where no planters are concerned, where it may be necessary to have two taluk boards for one taluk, especially in areas where the cesses are heavy. Mr. Ranganatha Mudaliyar perhaps thinks of districts like his where the cases are so low and where it will be impossible sometimes even to have one taluk constituted into a taluk board. But there are cases in the deltaic districts and in Tanjore where it may be necessary with the growth of panchayats to have more than one taluk board for a taluk. In the circumstances, I am willing to accept his amendment because his fear seems to be that the district board and the Government may try to ride over the wishes of the area concerned and constitute it into a taluk board where the taluk board concerned is not in favour of such a move being made. Therefore I will accept that amendment, to obtain the consent of the taluk board also as a necessary requisite for the bifurcation being made. But, I would also like to mention to him that when this is done it is not necessary to get the approval of the Legislative Council because once the district board and the taluk board have agreed to the bifurcation which the Government may propose, it ought to be a safeguard against the risks that my hon. Friend thinks they will be running by a bifurcation. So, I would request him not to move the other amendment."

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The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The question is—

In the amendment of the hon. Dr. P. Subbarayan, in sub-clause (c) of sub-section (3), for the words 'the district board', substitute the words 'the district board and the taluk board if any concerned'."

The amendment was adopted.

Mr. A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar did not move his other amendment.

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" I will now put the amendment as amended by the House."

The amended amendment was also adopted.

Section 5.

Sub-section (1).

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The question is—

Substitute the following for sub-section (1) of section 5 :—

'(1) The Local Government may, by notification, published in the prescribed manner, declare any part of a revenue taluk to be a village for the purposes of this Act and specify the name of the village'."

The amendment was adopted.

Sub-section 2 (b).

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The question is—

After the word 'taluk' at the end, add the word 'or'."

The amendment was adopted.

Clause 5.

Sub-clause (ii).

Section 6 (2)—Proviso.

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The question is—

For sub-clause (ii) substitute the following sub-clause, namely:—

(ii) For the proviso to sub-section (2) the following provisos shall be substituted, namely :—

'Provided that where there is no taluk board in any part of a district, the district board shall exercise the powers, discharge the duties, perform the functions and be credited with the receipts and debited with the charges of the taluk board, and the president of the district board shall exercise the powers, discharge the duties and perform the functions of the president of the taluk board, in such part of the district.

Provided further that where there is no panchayat in any part of a taluk, the taluk board shall exercise the powers, discharge the duties, perform the functions and be credited with the receipts and debited with the charges of the panchayat, and the president of the taluk board shall exercise the powers, discharge the duties and perform the functions of the president of the panchayat, in such part of the taluk'."

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Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR :—" With regard to this amendment, Sir, I should say that the Bill as it was passed at the second reading contained a provision to the effect that where there was no panchayat in any part of a taluk the taluk board shall exercise the functions of a panchayat in that area. I do not find the provision here. Perhaps it was left out by inadvertence. I am referring to it because this provision was contained even in the original Act of 1920."

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" It was an inadvertent omission."

The amendment was adopted.

Clause 7.

Section 8.

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The question is—

For the word and figures 'Chapter IV', substitute the words 'this Act'."

The amendment was adopted.

Section 9.

Sub-section (7).

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The question is—

In line 5, before the word 'board', insert the word 'local'."

The amendment was adopted.

Clause 12.

Section 15.

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The question is—

(*a*) *In clause (a) of sub-section* (1), *in line* 2, *before the word 'board', insert the word 'local'.*

(*b*) *Renumber clause* 12 *as sub-clause* (1) *of clause* 12 *and to the clause as renumbered, add the following sub-clause, namely,—*

'(2) *In the same section, in sub-section* (3) *as renumbered, the words "or re-appointment" shall be omitted'."*

The amendment was adopted.

Clause 13-A.

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The question is—

After the word 'omitted' at the end, add the following, namely :—

and for the words 'in the same manner as his predecessor was elected', the words 'in the manner laid down in this Act' shall be substituted."

The amendment was adopted.

Clause 17.

Section 22-A.

Sub-section (2).

3 p.m. The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The question is—

For sub-section (2), *substitute the following sub-section, namely :—*

'(2) (*a*) *When the office of president of a distrct board is vacant and there is either a vacancy in the office of vice-president or the*

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vice-president has been continuously absent from jurisdiction for more than fifteen days or is incapacitated, the district collector shall convene a meeting for the election of a president and until a new president or vice-president is elected and assumes office or the vice-president returns to jurisdiction or recovers from his incapacity, as the case may be, the district collector shall, notwithstanding anything contained in this Act or in the rules or notifications issued thereunder, be ex-officio member and president of the district board.

(b) *When the office of president of a taluk board or panchayat is vacant and there is either a vacancy in the office of vice-president or the vice-president has been continuously absent from jurisdiction for more than fifteen days or is incapacitated, a member of the taluk board appointed by the president of the district board or a member of the panchayat appointed by the president of the taluk board, as the case may be, shall convene a meeting for the election of a president and until a new president or vice-president is elected and assumes office or the vice-president returns to jurisdiction or recovers from his incapacity, as the case may be, the member so appointed shall exercise the functions of the president of the taluk board or panchayat'.*"

The amendment was adopted.

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The question is—

After sub-section (3), *insert the following sub-section, namely* :—

(4) *The person appointed to exercise the functions of the president of a taluk board or panchayat under clause* (b) *of sub-section* (2) *shall, for the period during which he exercises such functions, be styled 'temporary president' of the taluk board or panchayat, as the case may be.*"

The amendment was adopted.

Clause 18.

Section 23.

Sub-section (2).

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The question is—

In line 3, *omit the words 'if he'.*"

The amendment was adopted.

Sub-section (3).

Proviso (iii).

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The question is—

In the last line, for the word 'respectively' substitute the words 'as the case may be'."

The amendment was adopted.

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Clause 23.

New section 30 (3).

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The question is—

In line 3, for the words 'provided by' substitute the words 'referred to in'."

The amendment was adopted.

Clause 30.

Section 37-C.

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The question is—

In clause (c), in line 2, before the word 'information', insert the word any'."

The amendment was adopted.

Clause 31.

Section 38.

Sub-section (2).

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The question is—

In line 2, for the words and letters 'on grounds (a) or (b)', substitute the words and letters 'on any of the grounds referred to in clauses (a) and (b)'."

The amendment was adopted.

Sub-section (3).

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The question is—

In lines 2 and 3, for the words, letter and figures 'in any of the cases falling under clause (c) of sub-section (1) (ii)', substitute the words letter and figure 'on any of the grounds referred to in clause (c) of sub-section (1)'."

The amendment was adopted.

Clause 36.

Section 44 (4).

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The question is—

(*a*) *In clause (a), omit the words 'as such' occurring at the end.*

(*b*) *In clause (b), omit the words 'as the case may be' and also the words 'as such' occurring at the end'.*"

The amendment was adopted.

Clause 37.

Section 45.

Sub-clause (i).

Sub-section (1).

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The question is—

For the words 'and fix the time within which the board shall be reconstituted' substitute the sentence 'The notification shall specify the time within which the board shall be reconstituted'."

The amendment was adopted.

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Sub-section (1-A).

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The question is—

In the penultimate line, for the words 'or objections', substitute the words 'and objections'."

The amendment was adopted.

Sub-clause (ii).

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The question is—

(*i*) *In line* 4, *omit the first word 'and.'*

(*ii*) *In line* 7, *omit the last word 'and.'"*

The amendment was adopted.

Clause 38.

Section 45-A (4).

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The question is—

For the words commencing with 'exclude the area' and ending with the figure '5', substitute the words and figure 'exclude the area of the panchayat from the operation of this Act or cancel the notification issued under section 5 declaring such area to be a village'."

The amendment was adopted.

Section 45-B.

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The question is—

For section 45-*B, substitute the following section, namely*—

'45-*B When a local board is dissolved under section* 45 *or a panchayat is superseded under section* 45-*A, the Local Government, until the date of the reconstitution thereof and the reconstituted board or panchayat thereafter, shall be entitled to all the assets and be subject to all the liabilities of the board or panchayat as on the date of dissolution or supersession and on the date of the reconstitution respectively'."*

The amendment was adopted.

Clause 40.

Section 47.

Sub-section (5).

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The question is—

(*a*) *In line* 2, *after the words 'when a new circle is formed' insert the words 'or when an existing circle is abolished.'*

(*b*) *In clause* (*a*) *in line* 1, *omit the word 'elected.'"*

The amendment was adopted.

Clause 41.

Section 48.

Sub-section (5).

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The question is—

(*a*) *In line* 2, *after the words 'when a new circle is formed' insert the words 'or when an existing circle is abolished.'*

(*b*) *In clause* (*a*), *in line* 1, *omit the word 'elected.'* "

The amendment was adopted.

Clause 42.

Section 49.

Sub-section (1).

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The question is—

In line 3, *after the word 'notification' insert the words 'published in the prescribed manner.'* "

The amendment was adopted.

Sub-section (2).

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The question is—

In line 4, *after the word 'notified' insert the words 'in the prescribed manner.'* "

The amendment was adopted.

Sub-section (5).

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The question is—

(1) *In line* 2, *after the words 'when a new ward is formed' insert the words 'or when an existing ward is abolished.'*

(2) *In clause* (*a*), *in line* 1, *omit the word 'elected.'* "

The amendment was adopted.

Clause 41.

Section 51.

Sub-clause (*ii*).

New sub-section (3).

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The question is—

(*i*) *In line* 4, *for the words 'village shall' substitute the words 'panchayat shall.'*

(*ii*) *In line* 5, *delete the word 'and' occurring at the end.*"

The amendment was adopted.

Sub-clause (*iii*).

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The question is—

(*i*) *In line* 2 *of the proposed addition omit the words 'from year to year.'*

(*ii*) *At the end of the sub-clause, insert the word 'and.'*

After sub-clause (*iii*), *add the following sub-clause, namely* :—

(*iv*) *In sub-section* (5) *as renumbered, for the words 'final electoral roll published under this section' the words 'electoral roll as so revised' shall be substituted.*"

The amendment was adopted.

Clause 45.

Sub-clause (iii).

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The question is—

For new clauses (c) and (d) substitute the following clauses, namely :—

'(c) *he possesses one or more of the qualifications described in Schedule III* ;

(d) *in the case of a district or taluk board, he has resided for one hundred and twenty days in the aggregate in such preceding year in the district or taluk or in a municipality (including the City of Madras) or Cantonment, situated within three miles of the district or taluk :*

Provided that in the case of persons whose sole residential qualification consists in their residence in any such municipality or cantonment, their being assessed to a tax payable to a municipal or cantonment authority shall not be deemed to be a qualification within the meaning of this clause ; *and*

(e) *in the case of a panchayat, he has resided in the village for one hundred and twenty days in the aggregate in such preceding year.*'"

The amendment was adopted.

Clause 47.

Section 54.

Sub-section (2).

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The question is—

In lines 2 and 3, omit the words 'and no honorary magistrate exercising jurisdiction therein' and after the words 'qualified for election' insert the words 'or for holding office'."

* Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—"Sir, I beg to move the following amendment :—

In lines 2 and 3, substitute the words 'the village officer' for 'the village headman' and, after the words 'qualified for election' insert the words 'or for holding office.'

"Sir, my object is plain. When we were discussing the Municipal Bill, you would have known that, as the village officers and karnams were labouring under a disability so far as their right to stand for election is concerned, the Select Committee as also the Council came to the right conclusion that, so far as the village officers are concerned, be they village headmen or village accountants, they should be placed more or less on the same footing in regard to their privileges and rights to stand for election to the local bodies. So, Sir, an amendment was carried in the Municipal Act to the effect that no officer of Government other than the village officer and no honorary magistrate exercising jurisdiction in the municipal town would be qualified for election, etc. I say that a similar amendment should be carried in regard to this Bill also. I am not quite clear how such a provision was not made in this Bill. I think it is a matter of honour that so far as these officers are concerned, no invidious distinction should be made between them and that

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whatever decision we have come to in regard to these officers in connexion with the Municipal Act should be adopted in regard to the Local Boards Act also.

"Sir, I am just coming from one of the district conferences and I found that one of the reasons adduced by those who are acquainted with village life for the factions existing in the villages is the anomalous position given to these people by the Government themselves, treating one person different from the other and so setting them up by the ears to quarrel with each other. The result of this is disharmony in the villages.

"Sir, if the village panchayats are to work satisfactorily in the villages it is very important that the village accountant and the village headman should work harmoniously as one. They should not feel that the one is being favoured at the expense of the other. They should feel that they are treated alike by the Government in all respects. Therefore, I say, Sir, that if our panchayats are to work satisfactorily and well, we must remove this distinction and allow the karnams also to stand for election to the local bodies just as the village headmen are allowed. It is very necessary to adopt in this Act the provisions which we have adopted in the Municipal Bill. I believe that it is due to oversight that a similar provision was not made here and that it is by mere inadvertence that this provision has been allowed to remain as it is in the draft."

Mr. R. NAGAN GOWDA :—"I wish to second this amendment of my hon. Friend from Bellary and, in doing so, I wish to state that an amendment of this kind is more necessary in this Bill than in the Municipal Bill. As this Bill deals with village panchayats it is important that we should have the co-operation of the village headmen and karnams. If any invidious distinction like this is allowed to remain in the Act, there is likely to be a considerable amount of friction in working the village panchayats. The village accountants would very likely take into their heads to obstruct the smooth working of the panchayats. At one of the conferences recently held, it may be noted, the village headmen have agreed to the grant of this privilege to the karnams."

* The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—"Sir, I am not sure how this distinction happened to be made. I think it was due to the fact that in the old Local Boards Act this distinction between the headman and the karnam occurs. In the Municipal Act the karnam is allowed to stand, but in the Local Boards Act he is not allowed to stand. I would rather that we copy the language as it is, because, both are officials and it is better to restrict the official element as much as possible. I would therefore request my hon. Friend to withdraw the motion."

Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR :—"Sir, in the District Municipalities Act of 1920, the words used were 'village officer'. There was no disqualification attached to any village officer whether a karnam or a headman. But in the Local Boards Act of 1920, the words used were 'village headman'. So, a distinction was sought to be made in these Acts, in respect of the exemption of village officers. In one case it was sought to exempt only village headmen while in the other case it was sought to exempt both the village headman and the karnam. The Select Committee decided to disqualify all village officers under both the Bills and, only when it came to

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the Council, amendments with regard to both these Bills were moved by Messrs. Muniswami Nayudu and Ratnasabhapati Mudaliyar and myself. In the case of the District Municipalities Bill the amendment that we moved was to the effect that the village officers are not to be disqualified and that was accepted by the Council. In the case of the Local Boards Bill the amendment that we gave notice of was to the effect that no officers of Government other than the village headmen shall be qualified for election to the local boards. We simply copied the language as it stood in the Local Boards Act of 1920. That amendment was accepted by the House and is found embodied in the Bill that has been published. I do not see any necessity for going back upon the decision taken by the House at the time of the second reading. And there is also the further provision in the proviso that Government servants who are not whole-time servants are not disqualified at all. If a karnam is regarded as only a part-time servant of the Government, then it will be open to him to stand and it will be for the Government to say whether a karnam is a whole-time servant or only a part-time servant. I think it will be best to leave the section as it is rather than go back upon the decision of the Council made at the second reading stage.

"Sir, it is unnecessary for me to point out that conditions existing in 3-15 rural areas and conditions existing in urban areas are not exactly the same. While in the case of urban areas there may not be any fear of the karnam being able to substantially influence the voters, such a fear may be legitimately entertained in the case of the rural population, and that I take was the reason for this distinction being made in the two Bills with regard to disqualifying the village karnams. I therefore oppose the amendment of my hon. Friend, Mr. Ranganatha Mudaliyar, and would request the Council to retain the section as it was when it was passed in the second reading."

Mr. P. SIVA RAO :—"I have carefully listened to the debate and controversy between Messrs. Ranganatha Mudaliyar and Kumaraswami Reddiyar and I cannot make out for a moment the reason for the invidious distinction that has been drawn between the village headman and the village karnam. The only reason and the most convincing reason according to my hon. Friend from Tinnevelly was that they have this distinction in the present Act and that therefore they may repeat the same mistake in this Bill also. That is hardly an argument which is convincing. We have undertaken the revision of the provisions of the Local Boards Act and there has been a great clamour on the part of the village karnams as to why they should be disqualified from standing for election for local boards while their compeers and comrades, the village headmen, are made eligible to stand as candidates for election. The principle that we are adopting in the case of District Municipalities Bill should apply as well to the case of local boards also. A distinction has been drawn between rural conditions and urban conditions. Again I say the reasons advanced in this respect are not convincing at all. We have enfranchised a class of village officers, and the reason for such enfranchisement is that they do not get a regular pay but only an honorarium. And the rule that prohibits Government servants from standing for election applies only to those cases where the Government servants are getting a regular pay. If this distinction should apply to village headmen I submit it must equally apply to village karnams. The karnam

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is the most heavily worked officer and he ought not to be kept out from enjoying this privilege especially when we are conferring this privilege in the case of the District Municipalities Act. When you are conferring this privilege in the case of the District Municipalities Act, I think it is but fair that the same concession should be extended to the case of local boards also as otherwise we would be leaving a most useful class of Government servants to smart under a grievance."

* Rao Sahib V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAI :—" I rise to oppose the amendment. It is already known that village headmen command the greatest influence in the villages. Now my hon. Friend wants that the same concession which is given to the village headmen should be extended to the karnams also. If the village karnam is allowed to stand for election I am afraid that most of the local boards will be swamped by these officers, because they command all the influence. Local boards are supposed to be self-governing institutions and in the interests of future India unless these people who command such large influence are kept out I am afraid our real object will not be achieved. Because my hon. Friend happens to come from a village officers' conference which has passed a resolution in favour of the karnams also standing for election, that is no reason why these karnams should be added to the list of candidates who are eligible to stand for elections. In many districts through which I have been touring, I find that there is a feeling among my own community that these karnams carry a large amount of influence with them and so they should not be allowed to stand for election to these local boards. I therefore oppose the amendment."

Mr. T. C. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR :—" I really see no reason to exempt village headmen and shut out karnams only from standing for election to local boards. In my part of the country there are village officers who combine the two functions or even three functions, such as the triune officers. Are they to be classed as headmen for the purposes of election or are they to be classed as village karnams? If we shut out these karnams from enjoying this privilege I am afraid it will create a considerable amount of heart-burning. Having allowed the village headman to enjoy this privilege I submit every other class of village officers must be allowed to stand for election. I support the amendment of Mr. Ranganatha Mudaliyar."

* Mr. K. KRISHNAN :—" I oppose this amendment. So far as I know these village karnams are practically full-time officers of the Government and the salary they get is higher than the salary of the village headman. It naturally follows that they are full-timed Government servants and they have got onerous duties to perform. If you keep away such officers from their work, they will not be able to attend to their regular duties in the village such as the checking of survey stones and preparation of village accounts. They will have to devote their whole time to the local board work and I am sure this House will not be a party to any such proposal. Simply because we have allowed one class of village officers, namely, the village headmen, to enjoy this privilege that is no reason why we should allow the karnams also. If I had any voice in shaping this Bill, I would have put a ban on village headmen as well but I do not think that any Member of this House will be bold enough to come forward and vote with me. We have done one mistake; we should not perpetuate it by committing another mistake. I oppose the amendment."

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* Diwan Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU :—" With regard to the two Acts, viz., the District Municipalities Act and the Local Boards Act of 1920, while in the case of the former a village officer was allowed to stand for election, it was only the village headman and not the karnam, that was allowed to stand for election in the case of the latter Act. At that time, I think it is too well known, the question as to whether the village officers should be classed as honorary officers or whether they should be classed as full-time officers of Government was much debated upon. The House will be fully aware that there were deputations appearing before the Government for the increase of pay and prospects of these village officers in 1920. The office of karnam was considered to be a salaried office while that of the headman was considered as honorary, because you will see that while the pay of the karnams was increased to Rs. 15 (because he was considered a full-timed officer), that of the headman was fixed at Rs. 8 only. Therefore, it was that the village headman who was recognized to be receiving an honorarium was allowed to stand for election in the case of local boards, while the karnams were kept out. When the Government thought of reducing the pay of these officers they recognized this distinction, because you will see they continued to retain the pay of karnams at Rs. 15 but reduced the pay of monigars to Rs. 14. If there is to be no distinction between a headman and a karnam, we ought to have kept the salaries of both these officers the same. If there is to be no distinction between the two, the Government need not have considered the village headman as inferior to karnam in point of emoluments. If there is no distinction between the office of karnam and that of the village headman in that while the former is full-timed and the latter is honorary, we should not have village headmen in zamindari areas getting Rs. 4 and the karnams getting Rs. 8. In these circumstances I think the karnams have really no cause for complaint in Government allowing the village headmen to stand for election.

" There is another and more cogent reason for not allowing the karnams to stand for elections in the case of local boards. With regard to the preparation of electoral rolls in municipalities the chairman is responsible for such preparation and he is the person entitled to decide as to who is eligible to vote. Whereas in regard to panchayats and unions it is the karnam that is responsible to get the rolls prepared, and he is the person who is to give the list of persons paying taxes. And therefore if you allow the karnams also to stand as candidates for election he may prepare the electoral rolls in such a way as would be very favourable to him. You will find in the case of Local Boards Act, Schedule IV relating to taxation rules reads thus :—

'The karnam of every village situated within the union shall on the requisition of the president of the union board, prepare and furnish to the president lists of all houses within the village or villages of which he is karnam and shall enter in the same the names of owners and occupiers of such houses.

'The karnam shall be entitled for the preparation of such lists to receive such remuneration (if any) as the union board may fix.'

" So that, so far as the karnam is concerned, unlike as in the case of the District Municipalities Act, in the Local Boards Act he is given a definite duty and it is provided that he may receive such honorarium as may be fixed by the president of the union board. It stands to reason that a person who may be a member of the panchayat itself should not be asked to prepare the

electoral roll himself and at the same time enabled to stand for election to the local board, as it will be a case of conflict of interests. For these reasons I think a distinction between a village headman and a karnam is justifiable."

* Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—"I do not think that any of those who have followed and opposed me have really met my arguments. My hon. Friend Mr. Krishnan said that it would not be proper for us to take away the karnams from their legitimate work by allowing them to stand for election. Have village headmen no work? Are they not responsible for peace in the village and should they not see that all persons of bad character are reported to the authorities concerned? Have they not got scores of similar duties allotted to them? If they are allowed to go and sit in local boards, are they not sacrificing the duties allotted to them? As rules stand at present, the village karnams are allowed to stand for election to the Legislative Council. How is it they have been disqualified for standing as candidates for election only to local boards? I think the distinction has no basis at all. My hon. Friend Mr. Muniswami Nayudu said that the karnam is the man who prepared the electoral rolls and it would be a conflict of interests if he is allowed to prepare the electoral roll and at the same time allowed to stand as a candidate for election to the local boards? If there is such a fear, surely the karnams ought not to be penalized for that. Let the Government appoint another man specially for that purpose. Let my hon. Friend bring in an amending Bill to the effect that where one is responsible for the preparation of the electoral roll, he may not stand for election. My hon. Friend Mr. Muniswami Pillai said that I am influenced probably by the opinions expressed at some conference of village officers. I may assure him that there is no influence of that sort. The district conference was not a conference of village officers but it was one of the ryots of the district. I may say in this connexion that an honorary Assistant Registrar also explained very vividly how all the factions in most of the villages are brought about by the invidious distinction drawn between the village headmen and village karnams by the Government. In these circumstances I would commend my amendment to the acceptance of the House."

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The question is—

> *In lines 2 and 3* substitute *the words 'the village officer'* for *'the village headman' and after the words 'qualified for election'* insert *the words 'or for holding office'.*"

The amendment was negatived.

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"I now put the amendment of the hon. the Minister."

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—"May I speak on the amendment?"

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"Yes."

* Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—"I want to know why reference to honorary magistrates is sought to be omitted in this amendment."

3-30 p.m. The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The question is—

> *In lines 2 and 3,* omit *the words 'and no honorary magistrate exercising jurisdiction therein' and after the words 'qualified for election'* insert *the words 'or for holding office'.*"

The amendment was adopted.

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Clause 48.

Sub-clause (ii) (*a*).

Section 55 (2) (*a*).

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The question is—

In line 2, before the word 'the', insert the words 'in the first place where they occur'."

The amendment was adopted.

Sub-clause (ii) (*f*).

Section 55 (2) (*cc*).

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The question is—

Omit the words 'has accepted employment' in line 2 and the words 'and the employment in either case is subsisting on the said date' in lines 3 and 4'."

The amendment was adopted.

Sub-clause (ii) (*g*).

Section 55 (2) (*d*).

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The question is—

For clause (g), substitute the following clause, namely :—

" (g) in clause (d) as so lettered, for the words 'for the local area over which the local board concerned has jurisdiction' the words 'with jurisdiction over any part of the area of the local board' shall be substituted'."

The amendment was adopted.

Sub-clause (ii) (*i*).

Section 55 (2) (*f*).

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The question is—

In line 3, for the words 'on the said date' substitute the words 'at the said date'."

The amendment was adopted.

Clause 49.

Sub-clause (i) (*a*).

Section 56 (1) (*a*).

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The question is—

For sub-clause (i) (a), substitute the following sub-clause, namely :—

(a) in clause (a) before the word 'court' the word 'criminal' and before the words 'as is described' the words 'and for such offence' shall be inserted'."

The amendment was adopted.

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Sub-clause (i) (*d*).

Section 56 (2) (*e*).

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The question is—

For sub-clause (i) (*d*), *substitute the following sub-clause, namely :—*

(*d*) *for clause* (*e*), *the following clause shall be substituted, namely—*

(*e*) *is appointed as an officer or servant under this Act or as an honorary magistrate with jurisdiction over any part of the area of the local board.*"

The amendment was adopted.

Sub-clause (i) (*e*).

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The question is—

Omit this sub-clause and reletter sub-clauses (*f*) *and* (*g*) *as* (*e*) *and* (*f*) *respectively.*

In clause (*f*) *as relettered by the above amendment, for the Explanation to new clause* (*h*), *substitute the following Explanation, namely :—*

Explanation.—In this clause, the expression 'ordinary meeting' shall not include a meeting held under sub-rule (2) *of rule* 3 *or under rule* 4 *of Schedule II.*"

The amendment was adopted.

Sub-clause (ii).

Section 56 (3).

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The question is—

For sub-clause (ii), *substitute the following sub-clause, namely :—*

(ii) *in sub-section* (3)—

(*a*) *after the words and figure 'of sub-section* (1)', *the words and figures 'or under section* 59' *shall be inserted* ;

(*b*) *the words 'or appointed' in both the places where they occur shall be omitted* ; *and*

(*c*) *for the words 'vacate the office' the words 'vacate office' shall be substituted* ; *and*"

The amendment was adopted.

Clause 50.

Sub-clauses (i) and (ii).

Section 57 (1) and (2).

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The question is—

For sub-clauses (i) *and* (ii), *substitute the following sub-clauses, namely :—*

(i) *In sub-section* (1)—

(*a*) *the words 'or appointed' shall be omitted* ;

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(b) *for the words and figures 'under section 55 or section 56', the words and figures 'sub-section (1) of section 54, section 55, section 56 or section 59' shall be substituted; and*

(c) *after the words 'become disqualified for office', the words and figures 'under section 56 or section 59' shall be inserted;*

(ii) *in sub-section (2), for the words and figures 'section 55 or section 56' the words and figures 'sub-section (1) of section 54, section 55, section 56 or section 59' shall be substituted; and.*"

The amendment was adopted.

Clause 56.

Section 67.

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The question is—

(a) *In sub-section (1), for the words 'local board officers and servants' substitute the words 'its officers and servants'.*

(b) *In the proviso to sub-section (2), in line 2, omit the word 'permanent' and for the expression 'Rs. 50' occurring in line 5 substitute the words 'fifty rupees'.*"

The amendment was adopted.

Clause 57.

Section 68.

Sub-section (4).

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The question is—

In the last line, before the words 'strength of the board' insert the word 'sanctioned'."

The amendment was adopted.

New clause 57-A.

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The question is—

After clause 57, insert the following clause, namely :—

57-A. *In sub-section (1) of section 69 of the said Act for the words 'or district health officer', the words 'district health officer or district panchayat officer' shall be substituted.*"

The amendment was adopted.

Clause 59 (*i*).

Section 71 (1).

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The question is—

In line 5, for the words 'may have made' substitute the words 'may make'."

The amendment was adopted.

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Clause 60.

Section 72.

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The question is—

In sub-clause (i), *omit the word 'and' at the end, insert the word 'and' at the end of sub-clause* (ii) *and after sub-clause* (ii) *add the following sub-clause, namely :—*

(iii) *for the words 'or the district health officer' the words 'the district health officer or the district panchayat officer' shall be substituted'.*"

The amendment was adopted.

Clause 63.

Section 74-A.

Sub-section (2).

The hon the PRESIDENT :—" The question is—

In sub-section (2), *for the words 'the Local Government shall have power to make rules regulating the classification' substitute the words and figures 'the Local Government shall have power, subject to the provisions of section* 201*A, to make rules to regulate the classification'.*"

The amendment was adopted.

Clause 64.

Sub-clause (i) (*d*).

Section 75 (1) Proviso.

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The question is—

For the proviso, substitute the following proviso, namely :—

'Provided that nothing in this sub-section shall be deemed to enable a district board to levy a house-tax in any area in which, prior to the first day of April 1930, *a house-tax was not levied in pursuance of a resolution of the district board under this sub-section.'* "

The amendment was adopted.

Sub-clause (iii) (*b*).

Section 75 (3) (*b*).

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The question is—

In line 1, *before the word 'for' insert the words 'after the words 'any resolution' the words 'of the district board' shall be inserted and'.* "

The amendment was adopted.

Sub-clause (iv).

Section 75 (4).

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The question is—

Substitute—

(i) *in line* 1, *for the words and figure 'any resolution under sub-section* (1)*' the words and figures 'a resolution under sub-section* (1) *or a notification under sub-section* (2)*';*

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(ii) *for the words 'such resolution' the words 'such resolution or notification'; and*

(iii) *for the words 'district board' at the end the words 'district board or panchayat, as the case may be'.*"

The amendment was adopted.

Clause 65 (ii).

Section 76.

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The question is—

In line 3, *for the words 'notified station' substitute the words and figures 'station notified under section* 110 '."

The amendment was adopted.

Clause 66.

Section 77 (1) (*a*).

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The question is—

In line 3, *before the figures* ' 76 ' *insert the word 'section'*."

The amendment was adopted.

Clause 68 (i).

Section 79.

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The question is—

For this sub-clause substitute the following sub-clause, viz.—

(i) *for the opening paragraph beginning with the words 'If the president of the district board notifies' and ending with the words 'calculated in the following manner', the following paragraph shall be substituted, namely* :—

' *The annual rent value shall, for the purposes of section* 78, *be calculated in the following manner.*' "

The amendment was adopted.

Clause 69.

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The question is—

For this clause, substitute the following clause, namely—

69. *For section* 80 *of the said Act, the following section shall be substituted, namely* :—

' 80. (1) *The district collector may, by notification or otherwise, require every landholder being a proprietor of an estate falling under clause* (a), (b) *or* (c) *of the definition of 'estate' in the Madras Proprietary Estates' Village Service Act,* 1894, *and every sub-landholder, within the district, to furnish him with an accurate list of the lands held by him, whether occupied by tenants or by himself, specifying the particulars referred to in sub-section* (2).

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(2) (*a*) *The list furnished by a landholder under sub-section* (1) *shall specify* :—

(i) *in the case of lands held by a sub-landholder under him, the kattubadi, jodi, poruppu or quit-rent payable to him by such sub-landholder* ; *and*

(ii) *in the case of any other lands occupied by the landholder, the annual rent value thereof exclusive of the water-rate, if any, payable by his tenants direct to Government.*

(*b*) *The list furnished by the sub-landholder under sub-section* (1) *shall specify the annual rent value of the lands occupied by him, exclusive of the water rate, if any, payable by his tenant direct to Government.*

(3) *When two or more persons hold a revenue village or villages jointly, the landholder or sub-landholder shall, for the purpose of sub-sections* (1) *and* (2), *be the person who is recognized by the other joint holders as the senior joint holder or who, in case of dispute, is recognized by the District Collector as such'.*"

The amendment was adopted.

Clause 77.

Section 88.

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The question is—

For this clause, substitute the following clause, namely :—

77. *For section 88 of the said Act, the following section shall be substituted, namely* :—

'38. *Every landholder and sub-landholder shall pay to the District Collector or other officer empowered by him to receive it, the land cess due in respect of lands held by him exclusive of the amount of such cess, if any, payable by the sub-landholder or landholder as the case may be and by the tenant on or before such dates and in such instalments as the District Collector under the general orders of the Board of Revenue may, by notification, declare. And if such lands be occupied by a tenant paying water-rate direct to Government such tenant shall pay to the District Collector together with the water-rate the land cess due on the amount of such water-rate* ;

Provided that in all cases where a person holds lands with or without a right of occupancy as an intermediate landholder on an under-tenure created, continued or recognized by a landholder or sub-landholder, it shall be lawful for the landholder or sub-landholder, to recover from such intermediate landholder the whole of the cess paid by the landholder or sub-landholder in respect of lands held by such intermediate landholder less one-half the cess assessable on the amount of any kattubadi, jodi, poruppu or quit-rent payable by such intermediate landholder to the landholder or sub-landholder.

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Provided also that in the case of lands occupied by tenants, it shall be lawful for the landholder, sub-landholder or any other intermediate landholder, as the case may be, to recover from his tenant one-half of the amount payable by such landholder, sub-landholder or intermediate landholder in respect of the lands so occupied.' "

The amendment was adopted.

Clause 78 (2).

Explanation to section 88.

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The question is—

For clause 78 (2), *substitute the following clause, namely* :—

(2) *To the same section the following explanation shall be added namely* :—

' *Explanation.—A landholder or sub-landholder shall, in recovering the amount due to him under the first proviso to section* 88 *from the intermediate landholder referred to therein, be entitled to exercise the powers and be subject to the penalties specified in this section, as if the intermediate landholder were a ryot with whom a patta and muchilka had been exchanged and the provisions of the Madras Estates Land Act*, 1908, *shall so far as may be, beapplicable thereto.'* "

The amendment was adopted.

Clauses 82 *to* 85.

Section 93 (1).

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The question is—

In line 5, *before the word and figure* ' *sub-section* (1) ', *insert the words and letter* ' *clause* (*b*) *of* '."

The amendment was adopted.

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The question is—

In line 2, *after the word* ' *Act* ', *insert the words and figures* ' *and the heading occurring before section* 95 '."

The amendment was adopted.

Section 93 (3).

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The question is—

In line 11, *after the word* ' *business* ' *insert the words* ' *exercise of profession, art or calling.'* "

The amendment was adopted.

Section 93 (4).

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The question is—

(*a*) *In line* 5, *for the words* ' *another local authority* ' *substitute the words* ' *any other local authority or authorities* '.

(*b*) *In line* 7, *for the word* ' *either* ' *substitute the word* ' *any* '."

The amendment was adopted.

Section 94 (1).

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The question is—

Omit the word 'concerned' at the end "

The amendment was adopted.

Section 94-A (1).

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The question is—

In line 4, for the word 'within' substitute the word 'in'. "

The amendment was adopted.

Clause 87.

Section 97.

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The question is—

In line 1, for the word 'to' substitute the word 'of'."

The amendment was adopted.

Clause 88.

Section 98.

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The question is—

In line 1, for the words 'a district board resolves' substitute the words 'the district board by a resolution determines' and in line 4 after the word 'under' insert the words and letter 'clasue (b) of'."

The amendment was adopted.

Clause 89.

Section 99.

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The question is—

Sub-clause (*i*).

In line 5, for the words 'sheltering animals or the destitute' substitute the words 'sheltering the destitute or animals'."

In the penultimate line for the words 'for residential purposes or as a public office' substitute the words 'as residential quarters or as public offices'."

Sub-clause (*ii*).

In line 1, before the word 'after', insert the words and letter 'in clause (b)' and omit the word 'add'.

In line 4, add the words 'shall be added; and' at the end.

Sub-clause (*iii*).

For the words 'residential quarters attached to schools, colleges, hospitals, dispensaries and libraries' substitute the words 'residential quarters attached to schools and colleges not being hostels or to residential quarters attached to hospitals, dispensaries and libraries'."

The amendments were adopted.

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Clause 90.

Section 100.

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The question is—

In line 1, *for the words and figures* '*tax imposed under section* 98' substitute *the word* '*house-tax*'."

The amendment was adopted.

Clause 96 (*i*) (*b*).

Section 104 (1).

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The question is—

In line 2, *before the word* '*sub-section*' *insert the words and letter* '*clause* (*b*) *of*'."

The amendment was adopted.

Clause 96 (iii) (*f*).

Section 104 (3).

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The question is—

In line 2, *before the word* '*servants*' *occurring at the end insert the words* '*officers and*'."

The amendment was adopted.

Clause 97 (i) (*a*).

Section 106 (1).

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" Sir, a slight modification has to be made in amendment No. 74. The word 'toll-gates' at the end of the amendment should be 'toll-bars'."

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The question is—

In line 1, *before the word* '*toll-bars*' *insert the words* '*shall construct*' *and in line* 2, *for the word* '*toll-stations*' *substitute the words* '*shall construct toll-stations and may construct toll-bars*'."

The amendment was adopted.

Clause 97 (i) (*b*).

Section 106, 2nd proviso.

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The question is—

In the fourth line, after the words '*another toll-station*' insert *the words* '*whether in the same district or not*'."

* The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" Sir, the provision as it stands may not relate to any toll-gates in any other district. What was intended, as far as I understood the Select Committee, was that a district board should not open a toll-station within 20 miles from another toll-station whether opened by it or by any other district board. This fact is brought out clearly by this amendment."

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" Sir, I should like to have some information about the check and subsidiary gates attached to toll-gates. I should like to know whether they can have subsidiary gate or check gate beyond 2 or 4 furlongs but within 20 miles from an existing toll-gate. Is there any limit at all within which only, these gates may be opened ? I think, Sir, that, in order to prevent carts branching away from the main road within a distance of 4 furlongs from the toll-gate and thereby avoiding the payment of tolls, it is open to the local board to have a check gate. As a matter of fact there are subsidiary gates at a distance of 4, 5 or 7 miles from a main toll-gate. In that manner they are compelling carts to pay tolls at subsidiary gates, while they would have had to pay nothing at all, if only the main gate existed. I should like to know what the hon. Minister has to say with regard to the establishment of such subsidiary or check gates at a distance of 4, 5 or 6 miles from main toll-gates."

3-45 p.m. * The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" Mr. President, Sir, the question of subsidiary gates has not been dealt with by this amendment. I am sure that my hon. friend Mr. Ranganatha Mudaliyar will remember that what was dealt with was that the district boards concerned should not construct toll-gates within 20 miles of another toll-gate. As a matter of fact, there are some districts where toll-gates have been opened within a distance of 10 miles and in order to prevent the opening of such gates, after the passing of this measure, it is proposed to make a statutory provision ; hence the amendment."

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" This Bill of course prevents another toll-gate being opened within a distance of 20 miles. But, what I want is that the district boards may open check gates."

Diwan Bahadur S. KUMARASWAMI REDDIYAR :—" Sir, I do not think that it was the intention of the Council when it passed that proviso, that one district board should be responsible for the action of another district board. Now, if this amendment is accepted, it would mean that if a district board has opened on its boundary a toll-gate, then within 20 miles of the area of another district board, no toll-gate will be opened at all. The amendment will no doubt carry out the idea as now put forward by my hon. Friend Mr. Ranganatha Mudaliyar, but not as accepted by the Council when it passed the Bill. It was not the idea of the Council that if one district board has established a toll-station, another should not be opened within the boundary of another district board within 20 miles. That would seriously affect the revenues of a district board. When the Bill for the abolition of tolls is to be passed—it is expected by those who are responsible for such a Bill that it would soon be passed—all toll-gates will go. In the meanwhile I do not think that any such restriction ought to be placed, now, against one district board opening a toll-station, because another district board has chosen to open a toll-station within 20 miles."

Mr. R. NAGAN GOWDA :—" Sir, I believe, the objection raised by my hon. Friend . . ."

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" I think, it is better to know the facts, before the matter is argued. Under the old Act that was in force prior to the year 1920, there was no provision as to the limit of 20 miles. Government

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made a rule that no toll-gate should be opened within another district board toll-gate within 20 miles without the sanction of Government. I believe the intention of the Government is to reduce that rule into a section in the present Act. Under the Old Act, if a check gate were opened within another gate, there was always the practice of obtaining the sanction of Government. If this amendment is adopted, I think, the necessity of obtaining the sanction of the Government to open a check gate, will arise. That is my construction of the new proviso. As between two district board gates, the old rule was that when one district board wanted to open a gate within 20 miles of another district board toll-gate, there was always the necessity of obtaining the sanction of the Government. I think, even if the proviso is left as it is, this necessity will arise. In order to make the matter more clear, this amendment has been proposed."

* Diwan Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU :—"Sir, I think the proviso provides for two different cases. In cases where there are gates within short distance of each other, the Government have the power to say which district board shall be in charge of particular gates and how much of the revenue realized shall be paid to another neighbouring local authority. The second proviso provides that the new gates opened after the passing of this Amending Bill, shall not be within 20 miles. The amendment of the hon. Minister makes it plain that there shall be no toll-station opened hereafter within 20 miles, irrespective of the fact whether it is in the same district board or the neighbouring one. The real intention is that there should be no toll-gate within 20 miles, and I think this amendment brings out the intention of the Legislative Council in the first instance. I think this will apply only to cases of toll-stations to be opened hereafter, but in the case of existing gates, I think they will continue to exist as they are."

Mr. T. C. SRINIVASA AYYANGAR :—"Sir, I think that is a provision which is favourable to us. There are certain districts which borrow headquarters, for instance, the Ramnad district but are different entities for tolls. For example, if one has to go from Tanjore to Madura, though the journey can be performed within 1½ hours, one has to pass through a native state and three districts and has to pay plenty of tolls. Let there be, therefore, at least one statutory provision so that within 20 miles, another new gate shall not be opened. At present, toll-gates can be seen located even within every six or seven miles, and there is always the conflict of jurisdiction. So, let there be a provision in this Act which will put an end to this."

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"I shall now put the amendment to the vote of the House. The question is :—

In the fourth line, after the words 'another toll station', insert the words 'whether in the same district or not.'"

The amendment was adopted.

Clause 100.

Section 109 (2)

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The question is—

In line 2, before the words 'refuse to permit' insert the words 'resist or.'"

The amendment was adopted.

Clause 101.

Section 110.

Sub-section (3).

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"I will put the amendment in a slightly altered form, namely :

In line 1, *for the word 'resolves' substitute the words 'by a resolution determines' and in line* 4, *before the word and figures 'section 77' insert the words, letter and figure 'clause* (*b*) *of sub-section* (1) *of*.'

The amendment was adopted.

Clause 103.

Section 112.

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The question is—

In line 1, omit *the words and figure 'sub-section* (1) *of*'."

The amendment was adopted.

Clause 105-A.

Section 114-A.

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The question is—

(*a*) *Sub-section* (2) (*a*)—

For the words 'collected in the district every year' substitue *the words and figures 'levied in the district under section* 78'.

(*b*) *For the words 'granted by the Local Government as contribution towards the fund' substitute the words 'contributed by the Local Government thereto'*.

(*c*) *Sub-section* (2) (*c*)—

For the words 'sums of money which may be received for the purposes of the fund' substitute 'sums whichmay be received for the purposes thereof'.

(*d*) *Sub-section* (3)—

In lines 3 *and* 4, *for the words 'credited to the Village Development Fund of the district' substitute the words 'shall be credited to its Village Development Fund'*.

(*e*) *Sub-section* (5)—

In lines 1 *and* 2, *omit the words 'for these purposes'*.

In line 4, *before the words 'the presidents of the taluk boards' insert the word 'of'*.

In line 5, *before the words 'president of the district board' insert the words 'person exercising the functions of the'*.

(*f*) *Sub-section* (6)—

For the words 'such person as the committee may authorize to sign on his behalf' substitute the words 'by some person duly authorized in that behalf by him'.

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(*g*) *Sub-section* (7)—

Substitute the following for this sub-section, namely :—

' (7) *The committee shall, in each year, not later than such date as may be fixed under sub-section* (1) *of section* 117 *for the submission by the district board of the consolidated budget, submit to the local Government a statement showing the probable receipts and expenditure of the Fund for the following year.*'

(*h*) *Sub-section* (8)—

Substitute the following for this sub-section, namely :—

' (8) *The accounts of the Fund shall be audited along with and in the same manner as the accounts of the district board and all the provisions of this Act or of any rules made thereunder which apply to the audit of the accounts of the district board shall* mutatis mutandis *apply to the audit of the accounts of the Fund.*' "

The amendment was adopted.

Clause 106.

Section 115.

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The question is—

In the penultimate line for the words ' *district, taluk and village* ' *substitute the words* " *village, taluk and district.*' "

The amendment was adopted.

Clause 107.

Section 116.

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The question is—

At the end of sub-clause (*i*), *insert the word* ' *and.*' "

The amendment was adopted.

Clause 115.

Section 124.

Sub-clause (i) (New sub-section (1) (*a*)).

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The question is—

In the penultimate line for the words ' *clothes or animals* ' *substitute the words* ' *animals or clothes.*' "

The amendment was adopted.

Clause 119.

Section 128.

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The question is—

(*a*) *In line* 4, *for the words* ' *taluk board or panchayat* ' *substitute the words* ' *taluk or village.*'

(*b*) *In the fifth line from the bottom, for the words* ' *such board* ' *substitute the words* ' *the taluk board or panchayat.*'

The amendment was adopted.

Clause 128.

Section 140.

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The question is—

In line 1, *omit the words and figure* "*sub-section* (1) *of*."

In clause (i), *after the figure* '(i)' *insert the words and figure* '*in sub-section* (1).'"

The amendment was adopted.

Clause 134.

Section 146.

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The question is—

In line 1, *omit the words and figure* '*sub-section* (1) *of*'.

In clause (i), *after the figure* '(i)' *insert the words and figure* '*in sub-section* (1).'"

The amendment was adopted.

Clause 138 (ii) (*b*).

Section 153.

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The question is—

In line 4, *for the words* '*land or building*' *substitute the words* '*building or land*.'"

The amendment was adopted.

Clause 141.

Section 160.

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The question is—

In line 2, *before the word* '*after*' *insert the words* '*for the words and figures* "*no licence under sub-section* (1) *nor any lease under sub-section* (3)" *the words* "*neither a licence under sub-section* (1) *nor a lease under sub-section* (3)" *shall be substituted and*'."

The amendment was adopted.

Clause 143.

Section 163-A (2).

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The question is—

In lines 3, 4 *and* 5, *for the words* '*any public road or other property vesting in or belonging to a local board*' *substitute the words* '*any such public road or property*'."

The amendment was adopted.

Clause 145.

Section 166.

Sub-section (3).

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The question is—

In the last line, for the words '*will be granted*' *substitute the words* '*may be granted*'."

The amendment was adopted.

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Clause 149.

Section 171 (4).

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The question is—

In the last line, after the words 'was sought' insert the words 'or had been obtained.'"

The amendment was adopted.

Clause 154.

Sections 183-A and 183-B.

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The question is—

Re-number sections 183-*A and* 183-*B as sections* 183-*B and* 183-*A respectively.*"

The amendment was adopted.

Clause 155 (1).

Section 184 (1).

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The question is—

In line 1, *omit the words and figure 'sub-section* (1) *of*'."

The amendment was adopted.

Sub-clause (ii).

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The question is—

In the third line, omit the word 'and'.

In the fourth line, before the words 'shall be substituted' insert 'and for the words 'of every such place where they are leviable' the word 'thereof'."

The amendment was adopted.

Clause 158.

Section 187 (4).

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The question is—

In the last line, after the words 'was sought' insert the words 'or had been obtained'."

The amendment was adopted.

Clause 159.

Section 188.

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The question is—

In line 2, for the word 'thereto' substitute the word 'thereof'."

The amendment was adopted.

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Clause 160.

Section 189.

Sub-clause (ii).

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The question is—

At the end of this sub-clause, insert the word ' and '."

The amendment was adopted.

Clause 161 (*ii*) (*c*).

Section 190.

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The question is—

In line 1, *omit the words ' in any place '.* "

The amendment was adopted.

Clause 164 (*ii*).

Section 194 (2) (ii).

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The question is—

In line 3, *for the words ' under by-laws framed ' substitute the words ' by by-laws made '."*

The amendment was adopted.

Clause 167.

Section 197.

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The question is—

In line 3, *before the words ' shall be substituted ' insert ' and for the word " under " in clause (c), the word " against " '."*

The amendment was adopted.

Clause 169.

Section 199 (2).

*Mr. R. NAGAN GOWDA :—" Mr. President, I beg to move the following amendment :—

In the first proviso, for the words ' one hundred ' substitute the word ' fifty ' and for the words ' or a ' substitute the words ' board and twenty-five rupees in the case of candidates standing for election to a '.

" Sir, the amending clause has fixed a deposit of one hundred rupees in the case of candidates standing for election to a district board or taluk board. By this amendment, I want to propose that the amount of the deposit to be made by candidates who stand for election to the district board be Rs. 50 and that in the case of those standing for election to the taluk boards be Rs. 25. The object of this amendment is this: In the case of candidates for election to the taluk boards, if the amount is fixed at Rs. 50, the risk is rather very heavy, for there is always the chance of a candidate losing the amount in addition to the energy that he will have to expend in an election. I think, by this, we are putting poorer people under a disadvantage, while it will give additional advantage to those moneyed people who may not care much for

losing Rs. 50. Similarly, in the case of elections to the district boards, it would keep out a large number of desirable candidates who may not be in affluent circumstances from standing for election to district boards. One of the very good features of this amending Bill is that there is direct election to district boards. Now, if a handicap like this is placed on the candidates seeking election, I think, the benefit accorded by this Act will be lost."

Mr. K. P. RAMAN MENON :—"Sir, I second this amendment of my hon. Friend Mr. Nagan Gowda. I may also mention that so far as the Legislative Council elections are concerned, the deposit required is only Rs. 250 and it is out of all proportion to fix one hundred rupees as deposit in the case of minor elections. I, therefore, support this amendment."

* The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—"Sir, in the District Municipalities Act also a similar provision has been made and every consideration was given in fixing Rs. 100 and Rs. 50 for elections to the district boards and taluk boards if the elections have to be conducted on proper lines and for preventing vexatious elections. I therefore think it is better to keep the same deposit as fixed in the original Bill instead of going back upon it as suggested by my hon. Friend Mr. Nagan Gowda."

* Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—"Sir, I wish the hon. Minister would reconsider his decision in regard to this matter. He will see that there is a provision that no deposit is required from an Adi-Dravida candidate standing for election to any local board or for panchayats. The principle there is that Government have recognized that so far as certain classes of people are concerned, their economic position is so low that this levy of a deposit will work as a hardship. May I remind the hon. Minister that there are other communities which are as bad economically as our brethren of the depressed classes? I can mention to him the cases of many backward communities whose condition is such that they cannot afford the payment of these heavy deposits. After all I do not think the Minister is justified in thinking that there will be people who will like to stand for election for the mere fun of it. It is not such an easy thing, as he himself recognizes in his own limited constituency, for people to face elections. I think, no more burden than is necessary need be imposed in regard to these people who aspire to do some civic service."

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The question is—

In the first proviso, for the words 'one hundred' substitute the word 'fifty' and for the words 'or a' substitute the words 'board and twenty-five rupees in the case of candidates standing for election to a'."

The amendment was declared lost.

A poll was demanded and the House divided thus :— 4 p.m.

Ayes :

1. Mr. J. Bheemayya.
2. ,, K. Krishnan.
3. ,, N. Srinivasa Rao.
4. ,, A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar.
5. ,, Ramanath Goenka.
6. ,, K. P. Raman Menon.
7. ,, R. Nagan Gowda.
8. Diwan Bahadur P. C. Ethirajulu Nayudu.
9. Mr. T. C. Srinivasa Ayyangar.
10. Rao Sahib B. Venkataramayya Nayudu.
11. Mr. G. Lakshmana Reddi.
12. ,, T. S. Ramaswami Ayyar.
13. ,, Sami Venkatachalam Chetti.
14. ,, J. A. Saldanha.
15. ,, K. Uppi Sahib.
16. ,, M. Balasubramania Mudaliyar.

Noes :

1. The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir Mahomed Usman Sahib Bahadur.
2. ,, Diwan Bahadur Sir M. Krishnan Nayar.
3. ,, Mr. A. Y. G. Campbell.
4. ,, ,, M. R. Seturatnam Ayyar.
5. ,, ,, S. Muthiah Mudaliyar.
6. ,, Dr. P. Subbarayan.
7. Mr. Hilton Brown.
8. ,, H. A. Watson.
9. ,, A. G. Leach.
10. ,, J. Gray.
11. ,, S. V. Ramamurti.
12. ,, C. B. Cotterell.
13. ,, V. Ch. John.
14. ,, M. A. Manikkavelu Nayakar.
15. Syed Tajudin Sahib Bahadur.
16. Rao Sahib R. Srinivasan.
17. Mr. V. I. Muniswami Pillai.
18. ,, R. Foulkes.
19. Khan Bahadur Mahmud Schamnad Sahib Bahadur.
20. The Zamindar of Singampatti.
21. Subadar-Major S. A. Nanjappah Bahadur.
22. Mr. N. Siva Raj.
23. Mr. M. V. Gangadhara Siva.
24. ,, D. Thomas.
25. ,, S. Venkiah.
26. ,, C. Govindan Nayar.
27. The Raja of Parlakimedi.
28. Mr. S. N. Dorai Raja.
29. ,, M. Narasimha Rao.
30. The Raja of Kallikota.
31. Mr. K. Ramachandra Padayachi.
32. ,, U. Ramaswami Ayyar.
33. ,, V. Ramjee Rao.
34. Diwan Bahadur B. Muniswami Nayudu.
35. Rao Bahadur C. Natesa Mudaliyar.
36. Diwan Bahadur S. Kumaraswami Reddiyar.
37. Mr. T. K. Chidambaranatha Mudaliyar.
38. Rao Bahadur S. Ellappa Chettiyar.
39. Khan Bahadur S. K. Abdul Razack Sahib Bahadur.
40. Rao Bahadur K. Sitarama Reddiyar.
41. Mr. C. E. Wood.
42. ,, F. E. James.
43. ,, A. J. Leech.
44. ,, R. J. C. Robertson.

Ayes 16. *Noes* 44.

The motion was negatived.

Clause 169.

Section 199 (2).

Sub-clause (i).

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The question is—

(*a*) *In the first proviso to new clause* (*b*) *omit the word ' and ' occurring at the end.*

(*b*) *Omit this sub-clause and renumber the sub-clauses* (*iii*) *to* (*ix*) *as* (*ii*) *to* (*viii*) *respectively."*

The amendment was adopted.

Clause (*vii*) *as renumbered by the above amendment.*

Section 199 (2) (*q*).

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The question is—

In line 2, after the word ' omitted ' insert the words ' and before the words " to compel the production of documents " the word " and " shall be inserted '."

The amendment was adopted.

Clause 169 (*viii*) *as renumbered by the above amendment.*

Section 199 (2) (*r*).

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The question is—

For new clause (*r*), *substitute the following clause, namely* :—

' (*r*) *for regulating the sharing between local authorities in the Presidency of Madras of the proceeds of the profession tax tolls and other taxes or income levied or obtained under this or any other Act* ; *and* '."

The amendment was adopted.

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Clause 170.

Section 201.

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The question is—

For this clause substitute the following clause, namely:—

170. *Sub-section* (3) *of section* 201 *of the said Act shall be omitted and after that section, the following section shall be inserted, namely :—*

' 201A. *A draft of the rules proposed to be made under sub-section* (2) *of section* 74-A *or under section* 201 *shall be laid on the table of the Legislative Council and the rules shall not be made unless the Legislative Council approves the draft either without modification or addition, or with modifications or additions ; but upon such approval being given, the rules may be made in the form in which they have been approved and such rules on being so made shall be notified and shall thereafter be of full force and effect* '."

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" Sir, I would like to know from the hon. the Chief Minister why he wants to insert this substantial section in preference to the existing provision in the draft."

* The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" Sir, this makes a drafting alteration. Section 203 (1) and (2) deal only with rules amending the schedules. It will be inappropriate in a section dealing with the amendments of the schedules to incorporate a provision regarding rules made under sub-section (2) of section 74-A. Hence it is considered desirable to put the provision as a separate section after section 203."

The amendment was adopted.

Clause 172.

Section 203-A.

Sub-section (3).

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The question is—

In line 1, *for the words* ' *a taluk board* ' *substitute the words* ' *the taluk board* '."

The amendment was adopted.

Clause 174.

Section 205-A.

Sub-section (2).

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The question is—

In lines 2 *and* 3, *for the words* ' *made by a district board in so far as it relates to a panchayat or made by a panchayat* ' *substitute the words* ' *made by a panchayat or made by a district board and relating to a village* '."

The amendment was adopted.

Clause 176.

Section 208.

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The question is—

At the end of sub-sections (1) *and* (2), *add the words 'for every such offence'.*"

The amendment was adopted.

Clause 178 (*iv*).

Section 212 (9).

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The question is—

For this sub-clause, substitute the following sub-clause, namely :—

(*iv*) *in sub-section* (9), *after the words 'licence or permission,' occurring at the end, the words 'and may, in his discretion, also recover summarily and pay over to the local board such amount, if any, as he may fix as the costs of the prosecution' shall be added ; and.*"

The amendment was adopted.

Clause 190.

Section 231.

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The question is—

In line 1, *before the word and figures 'section 231' insert the words and figure 'sub-section* (1) *of'.*"

The amendment was adopted.

Clause 191.

Section 233.

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The question is—

In the last line for the word 'substituted' substitute the word 'inserted'."

The amendment was adopted.

Clause 193.

Heading of sections 235 to 240.

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The question is—

In line 2, *for the word 'to' substitute the word 'of'.*"

The amendment was adopted.

Clause 196.

Section 240.

Sub-section (1).

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The question is—

In line 4, *after the words 'exercise the powers' insert the words 'discharge the duties'.*"

The amendment was adopted.

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Sub-section (2).

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The question is—

In line 3, for the words 'within a period of six months' substitute the words 'on a day within six months'."

The amendment was adopted.

Sub-section (3).

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The question is—

In line 1, after the words 'exercise the powers' insert the words 'discharge the duties'."

The amendment was adopted.

Sub-section (5).

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The question is—

(*a*) *In line 1, omit the word 'elected'.*

(*b*) *In lines 3 and 4,* for *the words and figure 'period referred to in sub-section (2) expires on' substitute the words and figure 'day referred to in sub-section (2) is'.*

(*c*) *In the last two lines for the words 'the expiry of such period' svbstitute the words 'such day'."*

The amendment was adopted.

Sub-section (8), clause (*b*).

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The question is—

Substitute the following for this clause, namely :—

'(*b*) *If any notification declaring any local area to be a taluk or village under section 4 or section 5 is cancelled, the Local Government may pass such orders as they may deem fit as to the disposal of the property vested in the taluk board or panchayat, as the case may be'."*

The amendment was adopted.

Clause 197.

New rule 4 (1).

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The question is—

In lines 4 and 5, omit the words '(not being a public holiday as defined in the Explanation to rule 2)', in line 8, after the words 'the local board' insert *the words 'during office hours' and in line 9* omit *the words 'during office hours'."*

The amendment was adopted.

Clause 199 (i).

Schedule III.

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The question is—

In line 3, omit the word and letter 'and (d)'."

The amendment was adopted.

Clause 204 (i).

Rule 5.

Schedule IV.

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The question is—

In line 3, after the word 'substituted' add 'and the words " the companies tax " shall be omitted'."

The amendment was adopted.

Clause 207.

Rule 9 (3).

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The question is—

Omit the words 'in the scale' in the last line."

The amendment was adopted.

Rule 11 (1) (*a*).

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The question is—

Add the word 'and' at the end."

The amendment was adopted.

Explanation (*b*).

Rule 11.

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The question is—

'Add the word 'and' at the end."

The amendment was adopted.

Rule 11-A (1).

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—The question is—

In the fifth line from the bottom, for the words 'submit returns' substitute the words 'submit a return'."

The amendment was adopted.

Rule 11-A (4).

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The question is—

In the second line, for the word 'this sub-rule' substitute the word and figure 'sub-rule (3) *'."*

The amendment was adopted.

Clause 246.

Schedule VIII.

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The question is—

Omit sub-clauses (i) *and* (ii) *and renumber sub-clauses* (iii) *to* (ix) *as* (i) *to* (vii) *respectively."*

The amendment was adopted.

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Clause 247.

Schedule IX.

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The question is—

In sub-clause (ii), *for the words 'without a licence' substitute the words 'without licence'*."

The amendment was adopted.

The Schedule.

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The question is—

For rule 2, *substitute the following rule, namely* :—

'2. *Every taluk board constituted under the said Act shall be deemed to be a taluk board constituted under the said Act as amended by this Act*'."

The amendment was adopted.

Rule 5.

Sub-rule (5).

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The question is—

Omit sub-rule (5)."

The amendment was adopted.

Rule 6 (1) (*a*) (i).

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The question is—

(*a*) For *the words and figures 'every district board and of every taluk board referred to in sub-rule* (i) *of rule* 2' substitute *the words 'every district or taluk board*.'

(*b*) *Before the word and figures 'sections* 56', insert *the words and figures 'sub-section* (2) *of section* 54 *and*'.

(*c*) *At the end*, insert *the word 'and*'."

The motion was adopted.

Rule 6 (1) (*a*) (ii).

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The question is—

Omit rule 6 (1) (*a*) (ii) *and* renumber *rule* 6 (1) (*a*) (iii) *as rule* 6 (1) (*a*) (ii) *and in that rule, before the word and figures 'sections* 56' *insert the words and figures 'sub-section* (2) *of section* 54 *and*'."

The amendment was adopted.

Rule 6 (1) (*c*).

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The question is—

(*a*) *In line* 5, for *the word and figure 'sub-section* (1)', substitute *the words and figures 'sub-sections* (1) *and* (2)'."

(*b*) Omit *the words and figure 'referred to in rule* 2' *in the third line from the bottom*."

The amendment was adopted.

Rule 8.

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The question is—

In the last line, for the words, letters and figures ' *in clause* (*a*) *or* (*b*) *of sub-rule* (1) *of rule* 5 ', substitute *the words, letters and figures* ' *under clause* (*a*) *or* (*b*) *of sub-rule* (1) *of rule* 6 '."

The amendment was adopted.

Rule 9 (1).

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The question is—

Renumber rule 9 (1) *as rule* 9 *and in the rule as renumbered, for the words* ' *district boards, taluk boards and panchayats* ' *substitute the words* ' *district boards, taluk boards, panchayats and the committees constituted under section* 114-A *of the said Act as amended by this Act* '."

The amendment was adopted.

General.

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The question is—

Renumber the clauses of the Bill in the numerical order."

The amendment was adopted.

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The hon. the Chief Minister will now make his speech."

The hon. Dr. P. SUBBARAYAN :—" Sir, I wish to reserve my speech to the end."

* Diwan Bahadur B. MUNISWAMI NAYUDU :—" Sir, I must congratulate the hon. the Chief Minister on getting these two amending Bills successfully through the House. Sir, from the beginning the hon. Minister was trying to get the Bills acceptable to all parties in the House. He got together a conference to find out what exactly the opinion of the various parties in the House was, and in pursuance of the resolutions arrived at in that conference he introduced the Bills. At the time when he introduced the Bills many of us felt that he might have introduced a new Bill ; for we were not able to follow the changes contemplated, and we were much perplexed and confused.

" In the Select Committee, many of us, members of the various parties were adequately represented, and in this connexion I wish to pay a tribute to Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti and his party (I mean the Swarajists) for having co-operated in every possible manner to make the Bills amended in a manner that would be acceptable to all sides of the House.

" Sir, it was thought that these Bills were introduced towards the fag end of the life of this Council, and therefore it was not right to pass them at that stage. But that feeling soon disappeared. The good feeling that prevailed

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in the Select Committee and particularly the reasonable attitude which the hon. the Chief Minister took in trying to meet all reasonable suggestions, no matter from which party, made it possible for those who sit in the minority group to agree with the views of the hon. Minister. My Friend Mr. Arogyaswami Mudaliyar proposed an amendment that the consideration of the Bills should be put off to another Council. But some of us thought that the labours expended should not be allowed to be wasted, but on the other hand the Bills, as they emerged from the Select Committee, should be passed by the Council. I owe it to the hon. the Chief Minister, to say that he has made it a convention that he would not go beyond the recommendations of the Select Committee, but would as far as possible stick to them. It was very good of him to have taken up that attitude and made it possible for this House to co-operate with him.

" Sir, it cannot be contended for one moment that the several defects found in the working of the local bodies have been rectified. But it must be conceded that these Bills go a long way towards removing some of the anomalies and grave defects. Sir, nominations have been abolished and provision has been made for reservations of seats up to one-fourth; and the persons to whom such reservation is intended have been made clear.

" Sir, if the Bill should ultimately become an Act and is worked in the spirit in which it has been agreed to during the deliberations of this House, I am sure that the communities in whose favour these reservations were made will find appreciable improvement in regard to their representation. It has been no doubt, Sir, unfortunate so far as representation of these communities was concerned it was not possible to come to a unanimous conclusion. There has been a demand in the House from the communities concerned that there should be separate electorates, but it was not possible for some of us to agree with that view. I am sure, Sir, that if the Bill is worked and worked in the right spirit, the apprehensions entertained by these communities will be removed and it will be found that these communities are adequately and properly represented. With regard to the preparation of electoral rolls, no doubt, all democratic institutions must have the right to have their own electorates and to settle their own electorates. That has been the feeling under which the old Act provided that the local boards or the municipalities should frame their own electoral rules, should convene meetings and also take steps to have their electoral rolls prepared. Sir, the way in which some of these elections were conducted has acted as a reaction and many have felt that after all the removal of the preparation of the electoral rolls may be a step in the right direction. This feling has been taken note of by the Government. This is an improvement on the old Bill and I am sure that with the experience we may gain we will be able to know what exactly should be the ultimate authority which should be entrusted with the conduct of elections and the preparation of electoral rolls. The proposal to give adult franchise at least to panchayats has not been accepted by this House though the Select Committee agreed to it. I do hope that in a few years after the working of this Bill it will be possible for the Government to agree that adult franchise should be given at least to the village panchayats. Those communities who cannot claim franchise on the ground of tax-paying capacity will then have the fullest right to vote. When such a disqualification is removed and when adult franchise is restored, they will have adequate representation in the matter of influencing elections. Sir, there have been

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other amendments introduced in the Bill, some of them dictated by experience of the last few years, and I do hope that the passing of these two Bills marks an advance in the matter of the local board institutions. It has been the experience of this province that such Bills come in for being discussed just before the end of a Council and simultaneously with the question of the general constitutional advance. In 1919, Sir, when these Bills were similarly being taken up and pushed through the Councils, I knew there was a strong feeling that the Bills should not have been dealt with by the old Council, but that they should be dealt with by the new Council. It must be said to the credit of the Minister that he has been able to pilot two big Bills of this sort in the shortest time possible and with the good-will and co-operation of all parties. I have, therefore, very great pleasure in supporting the passing of this Bill."

Khan Bahadur MAHMOOD SCHAMNAD SAHIB Bahadur :—"Sir, I have great pleasure in congratulating the Chief Minister in having successfully piloted two important Bills. It has been said that this Council was barren of legislation but I find that this Council has enacted as many laws as any previous Council. The Bill, Sir, as introduced contained many salutary provisions with far-reaching results but I am sorry that the Select Committee could not see its way to recommend them all. However, as it is, it is a great advance upon the existing Local Boards and Municipal Acts. Some of us would have liked separate electorates being given for Muhammadans and depressed classes and for some others also who wanted it. But, however, as this Council could not agree to the proposal and as some of our leaders including Mr. Muniswami Nayudu were opposed to it, we could not succeed in getting them in. On the whole, the Bill is a great success to the Council and also to the Minister."

* Rao Sahib V. I. MUNISWAMI PILLAI :—"I rise to heartily congratulate the hon. the Chief Minister for the able way in which he piloted these two Bills. It will mark an era of success and will be a landmark in the history of the present Council. Sir, I would like to refer to a few things which we have come across in these two Bills. Of course there are many salient points which we welcome on our part. The change of authority that would be conducting the future elections is welcomed not only by the depressed classes but by others as well, for practical experience has shown that there has been a feeling in the country that a change must come and it has come. Sir, some of the hon. gentlemen who spoke this morning and now are jubilant over the abolition of nominations. Of course, in policy, it is good but I fear since there is no certainty of reservation for the depressed classes in all the municipalities unless the Government come forward and make proper rules, whether there are depressed classes in large numbers or not in every town, for reservation of seats for these classes, the real object of the Bill will not be attained. Sir, coming to the local boards, this Bill goes a long way to encourage the depressed classes and to give them a real share in the administration of the land. Sir, reserving a fourth of the seats in the panchayats, I am sure, will lead the depressed classes to take a real part in the affairs of the village. The one difficulty is that, even, in the district boards, there is not the compulsory reservation for the depressed classes, and here also I appeal to the authorities that proper rules must be made so that their representation may be secured there also. This morning the hon. the Chief Minister observed

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that he would keep a vigilant watch over the interests of the depressed classes. I am sure that he will bring it into practice. One other difficulty which the depressed classes are forced to face is that they have to face the joint electorate in the election for district board seats. Of course, in the municipal area, it may be possible but I think there will be difficulty in the district boards. Sir, one other thing for which I have to thank every member of this House is for the clear definition of the term 'depressed classes'. Sir, hitherto, it has been worrying the leaders of the depressed classes and even the Government as to who are the real depressed classes. These two Bills have definitely laid down who the depressed classes are and this decision has been wholeheartedly supported and received by my community in every part of this Presidency. With these words, I have very great pleasure in congratulating the hon. the Chief Minister."

* Mr. C. E. Wood :—"I wish heartily to congratulate the hon. the Chief Minister. I join with Mr. Schamnad in regretting that separate electorates were not given ; but I hope with my hon. Friend Mr. Muniswami Nayudu that in practice it will be found that these are unnecessary. If, however, the hon. the Chief Minister and the Government find that it is necessary and eventually bring an amending Bill to put this right they may be certain that the European group will give the amending Bill their support. Apart from this, I think a very valuable piece of legislation is being enacted—one which will remove so far as taxation is concerned a good many anomalies and uncertainties which have led in the past to very unnecessary litigation. That alone, if accomplished, is well worth while. I trust that the hon. the Chief Minister will not consider his work now finished but will undertake the necessary amendments to the City Municipal Act also, as all these three Acts should come exactly into line. Otherwise, further anomalies and injustices as regards taxation will arise. I hope that Government will take up the amendment of the Madras City Municipal Act on the first possible occasion and bring it into line."

Rao Sahib R. Srinivasan :—"Mr. President, Sir, I join with the hon. members who spoke before me in congratulating the hon. the Chief Minister. I thank him on behalf of the depressed classes for his efforts to bring them into prominence and give them equal status with the other communities. But as long as separate electorates are not given to the depressed classes it will be a sore disappointment to them and the present Bill which the hon. the Chief Minister has presented to them is something like writing on a piece of paper the word 'sweet' and asking us to taste it. It will surely be sour."

* The hon. Dr. P. Subbarayan :—"Mr. President, Sir, as I said in regard to the District Municipalities Act, my thanks are due to Mr. C. Govindan Nayar, Under Secretary to Government, Law (Drafting) Department and Mr. Hilton Brown who worked hard on account of these two Bills. I must also thank Mr. Cotton and Mr. Cotterell who dealt with these measures before they took a final shape. I must not forget the name of Mr. Gopalaswami Ayyangar who really began the amendments of these two Bills when he was here as the Registrar-General of Panchayats. I have also derived great help from the present Registrar-General of Panchayats who has been here and helped us in the deliberations in the Council and Select Committee in regard to these two measures. I must also thank Mr. K. V. Rajagopala Ayyangar, the

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Superintendent of the Law (Drafting) Section and Mr. S. Sivaswami Ayyar, clerk of the Local Self-Government Special Section, for the invaluable help they have rendered in the drafting of these two Bills at every stage. I must thank the Members of the Opposition for the very kind way in which they have treated me and these two Bills in the course of their being piloted through this Council. Mr. Sami Venkatachalam evidently thought that I had missed paying a tribute to Members of his then party with regard to the help they rendered to these Bills. I am really thankful to the Members of the Congress Party especially to Mr. P. C. Venkatapathi Raju and Mr. Satyamurti, who were very helpful in the Select Committee and to all the other members who are not present here to-day and whose faces, I am sorry, I do not see here, because their criticisms were really constructive and not destructive in any way. As Mr. Muniswami Nayudu rightly observed, it was my intention not to go beyond the work of the Select Committee except in cases where we felt that there were some important amendments which had to be introduced. I am glad the hon. Member from Chittoor has recognized the fact that I have, as far as possible, kept that determination when I found that the Members of the Congress Party were absent from this Council."

Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti :—" The hon. the President ? "

The hon. Dr. P. Subbarayan :—" I hear Mr. Sami Venkatachalam Chetti asking what about the President. I am going to reserve him to the end.

" The question of special electorates has caused a great deal of consternation especially in the minds of my Adi-Dravida and Muhammadan friends and also in the minds of Europeans, not because of their own position, but because they feel that the problem of minorities ought to be fairly solved. I would like to tell them this, that in the case of local bodies and municipal councils, it is better that we try the joint electorate and see how it works and as Mr. Wood suggested, if it is found that it does not work well, it may be the duty of the then Government to bring forward a measure to give ample protection to minorities so that they may not feel their interests are not safeguarded in the local bodies.

" I am glad that Mr. Wood has recognized that the question of taxation has been solved to a certain extent by the Bill and that many anomalies which existed in the old Act have been sought to be remedied. I know that some difficulty exists in the City Municipal Act. But because of the heavy legislative programme during this year, it has not been possible for the Government to adequately and properly attend to it. Mr. Wood, I am sure, knows that a committee has been constituted by the Government composed of men interested in the working of the City Municipal Act and they are considering amendments that may be necessary to bring the Act into line with these two Acts as amended by these two measures.

" Finally, Sir, I should like to pay my thanks to you. It is very kind of you to have agreed to sit as Chairman of the Select Committee and to go through the ordeal of sitting through these two Bills which took two weeks of your time which you need not have done. According to the constitutional practice, it is not usual for the President of the Council to be the Chairman of a Select Committee. Therefore, I think, the thanks not only of myself but of the Members of the Select Committee and of this House are due to

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you for the way in which you conducted the proceedings of the Select Committee and again I must thank you also for the way in which you were able to help the Members of this House in coming to conclusions with regard to this Bill both in the second reading stage and in the third reading stage. And finally, Sir, though your Secretary is outside the sphere of this House, my thanks are due in no small measure to Rao Bahadur R. V. Krishna Ayyar who, during the proceedings of the Select Committee, did what he could to help us to bring this measure into its proper shape. With these words, Sir, I thank you once again for your kindness and consideration and the Members of the House for their kindness and consideration."

* Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—"I would like to add my thanks and congratulations to those that have already been offered. It has been given to the hon. the Chief Minister to realize a part of the programme he had laid down for himself at the beginning of his career. Sir, I think the hon. Minister recognizes as well as any of us here, that there are many directions in which the Bill might be improved. Yet, I believe, Sir, that what has been so far achieved is a real advance on the old state of affairs. Sir, we are grateful to the Minister for the stand which he took on the question of joint electorates. I am sure that the fears, if any, entertained by my friends here and there on the question of joint electorates will be found baseless when it comes to the actual working of the provisions of the Bill. I am sure that now that the Government have chosen to deprive themselves of the great power of patronage, they would find themselves in a healthier atmosphere to take a wider outlook of local self-government and try to advance it on healthy, vigorous and none the less efficient lines. I congratulate the hon. Minister on having successfully piloted this measure through the Council."

The motion that the Bill be passed into law was put and adopted.

IV

DEMANDS FOR SUPPLEMENTARY GRANTS FOR 1929-30.

(1) GRANT VI—IRRIGATION—RESERVED.

* The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL :—"On the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor I move that the Government be granted a further sum not exceeding Rs. 200 under Grant VI—Irrigation—Reserved. This is a grant to carry out certain works in connexion with the Kangalancheri regulator in the Vettar river in the Cauvery delta system. During the floods of last October a scour occurred which undermined the piers and has caused a sinkage in front of the regulator. It is essential that this work should be repaired immediately in order to prevent further and more serious damage. The other item is required in respect of a bridge built in 1874. The steel work of the bridge has become rusted and worn out. The main decking and girders have to be replaced at once with plate girders and rolled steel beams on reinforced concrete decking and we wish to do it at once as it is an important bridge and it is now unsafe."

The demand was put and carried and the grant was made.

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(2) GRANT VII—CAUVERY-METTUR PROJECT—RESERVED.

* The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL :—" Mr. President, Sir, on the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor I move that the Government be granted a further sum not exceeding Rs. 100 under Grant VII—Cauvery-Mettur Project—Reserved. This is to meet the cost of special tools and plant for the Cauvery-Mettur Project. The amount which was anticipated in the revised estimates would be required was 66·75 lakhs. This has been found to be inadequate and further $18\frac{1}{4}$ lakhs was required. A sum of £21,495 is required this year in addition to the allotment made in the budget. It is impossible, when preparing estimates to foresee exactly what tools and plant will be required ; much of the work to be done is then below the ground it is also most undesirable that there should be any delay in execution owing to lack of sufficient tools and plants. As any such delay might lead to serious loss if the date by which the project comes into force is thereby postponed. I beg to move that this grant be made."

*Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" I should like to oppose this. The note shows in what careless manner the estimates are prepared by the authorities concerned. The estimates show that instead of 2 lakhs and odd the expenses are found to run to 5 lakhs and odd. That shows as usual that there has been so much of underestimate at the beginning of the year. I am really at a loss to know to what extent this expenditure will rise year after year. It is true that some saving is shown under some head. How has it arisen ? Is it merely temporary curtailment of expenditure ? What I would insist upon is that these authorities should be conscious before they enter into the work that it is Indian money coming from the pockets of the poor. They should be very cautious, careful and prudent. If this principle is borne in mind it will not bring extraordinary expenditure on so many items year after year not to speak of the reckless way in which lakhs and lakhs of money are spent. I do not want to take more time of the Council. With these words I want to sound a note of warning after the experience we have had at Mettur about which we have submitted a report."

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" I do not think I will be justified in allowing the hon. Member to refer to various other subjects. The hon. Member will have to confine his remarks to tools and plants."

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" This is a part of it."

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The hon. Member will not be justified in referring to the other aspects of the question."

Mr. J. A. SALDANHA :—" I oppose the motion."

The demand was put and carried and the grant was made.

(3) GRANT XVI—POLICE—RESERVED.

4-45 p.m. The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" Sir, on the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor, I beg to move

that the Government be granted a further sum not exceeding Rs. 10,700 under Grant XVI—Police—Reserved.

" This is to provide for the additional appropriation to meet increased expenditure on account of His Excellency the Viceroy's visit, etc.

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" Sir, the Commissioner of Police has brought to the notice of Government that a certain additional allotment is required on account of the fact that we incurred some extra expenditure on the visit of His Excellency the Viceroy last year. This fact was not anticipated at the time the budget was presented. Out of Rs. 10,700 that is required, Rs. 6,100 is necessary in connexion with the expenditure incurred for His Excellency the Viceroy's visit, and from the memorandum placed in the hands of hon. Members, it will be seen that there are also other smaller items of expenditure. We asked the Inspector-General of Police whether he could not find this amount out of the savings in his budget. He has replied that most of the savings in his department were absorbed on account of the expenditure that he had to incur in connexion with the arrangement made in the mufassal during the visit of His Excellency the Viceroy. In these circumstances, I have to come to the House for a supplementary demand for Rs. 10,700."

Mr. R. NAGAN GOWDA :—" Sir, I just want to know what was the total expenditure that was required in connexion with the visit of His Excellency the Viceroy, for the whole Presidency. I find in the note circulated, the following :—

' The Inspector-General of Police states that on a preliminary examination of nine months' actuals it is found that such savings as are anticipated in his budget will be required to meet the heavy additional expenditure incurred in the mufassal on account of His Excellency the Viceroy's visit and for various other petty reappropriations'

" So, Sir, we are asked to make a grant of Rs. 10,700. I should like to know what the total expenditure is."

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" Sir, this motion is in connexion with the arrangements made in the City of Madras. So far as the Inspector-General of Police is concerned, he has not informed the Government till now what expenditure he actually incurred for police arrangements in the mufassal. I think it will be seen from the memorandum in the hands of hon. Members that he is meeting the expenditure from reappropriations."

The demand was put and carried and the grant was made.

(4) GRANT XXXIII—STATIONERY AND PRINTING—RESERVED.

The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur :—" Sir, on the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor, I beg to move

that the Government be granted a further sum not exceeding Rs. 55,300 *under Grant XXXIII—Stationery and Printing—Reserved.*

" Hon. Members will see from the memorandum that has been placed in their hands that the Superintendent of Stationery has brought to the notice of Government that Rs. 50,000 is necessary for the cost of war printing and kraft brown paper ordered in 1928-29 but paid for in 1929-30. We had provided the amount in the last year's budget, and if the papers shipped in February had reached us before the 31st of March last year, we would have paid the money from the budget allotment. But, since the shipment was received only in April of this year, we have now to pay Rs. 50,000. With regard to the cost of paper and other artices ordered in excess of the budget, we had to pay Rs. 35,000. This excess is due to the fact that new offices

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have been created by the Government, and the work of the existing departments of Government have increased to such an extent that more stationery is required, and for that purpose I have to ask this House to vote Rs. 35,000. For cost of overmakes of certain kinds of paper, we require Rs. 13,000. According to the paper trade custom an order is considered to be duly executed if it is written ten per cent above or below the required quantity ordered. Out of the total extra expenditure of Rs. 98,000 asked for by the Superintendent of Stationery, Rs. 42,700 is met by reappropriation. Therefore, I have now to ask this House to vote Rs. 55,300."

* Mr. SAMI VENKATACHALAM CHETTI :—" Sir, it is somewhat disappointing that hon. Members of the Government, in order to support a motion for an additional grant, should merely repeat what the heads of departments say in support of such demands. . . . The hon. the Home Member categorically said that in one case the Commissioner of Police wanted this amount, and therefore he wanted this House to grant it. In this case, the Superintendent of Stationery wants this amount, and he wants this Council to grant it. That is really a very strange attitude, Sir, for the Government to take. We expect the Government to exercise the strictest control possible over those heads of departments. They know very much better than we do that the heads of departments are always anxious to appropriate as much money as possible from the coffers of the Government. Unless the gentlemen who are at the head of the Government are able to scrutinize and find out the justification for these grants, it is simply impossible for us, sitting on this side of the House, to get these demands rejected. The reasons why these additional grants are asked for seem to be based on very untenable grounds. Surely, the officer who is in charge of a department ought to know when a shipment of a consignment ordered for would arrive, and he should certainly have taken precautions to include it in the original budget. In the case of this particular order for paper, which arrived later than the 31st March, surely the head of the department ought to know that if he would not receive it in March the shipment would arrive at least later and that he had to pay money for it. I wonder how this head of the department has neglected to note that.

" Again, with regard to the argument that it is a trade custom that 10 per cent margin either within or over the contracted quantity should be accepted, I suppose, Sir, the trade custom is this : that in case an order is made for 10 per cent more than the contracted quantity, the contractor has to supply it and cannot say ' no ', and also that if the head of the department did not want a quantity within 10 per cent below the contracted quantity, then the contractor has no claim against the Government in compelling it to take the full quantity of the contract. That is the trade custom, and not that the Government is obliged to take the excessive quantity that is offered by the contractor. I am afraid the custom is somewhat inaccurately put. I would have very much liked that the Government had examined this aspect of the question. What is more surprising than this is how the Finance Department, which is usually very exacting in compliance of their conditions in all meticulous details, has allowed the head of this particular department to commit these irregularities. Probably, if that were a transferred subject, the Finance Department would have exercised more rigorous control, and in the case of the Reserved departments they show some partiality to these

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heads of departments. Whatever that may be, these are items which could have easily been anticipated at the time of the budget, and the heads of departments could have easily included them in the budget. It looks as though their asking for demands for these additional grants is only to make the Council believe that at the time of the budget they are within a particular amount, and then to get over the difficulty come to this Council by asking for supplementary demands like this."

* The hon. Khan Bahadur Sir MAHOMED USMAN SAHIB Bahadur:—"Mr. President, Sir, the hon. Member for Madras said that when we receive any proposal from the head of the department, we immediately come to the Legislative Council. I may assure the House that it is not the case when additional funds are required, the Secretariat concerned examines the question very carefully, and then it is further subjected to the examination of the Finance Department. I may at once say that the Finance Department makes absolutely no distinction between the Transferred and Reserved halves of the Government. Whether the department is Reserved or Transferred the Finance Department advances criticisms which it thinks are relevant and pertinent to the question. Therefore, I can safely say that it is not the case that the Finance Department is partial in regard to a Reserved subject.

"Coming to the items referred to by the hon. Member from Madras, I have already pointed out, a sum of Rs. 50,000 was already provided in the last year's budget, and on account of the fact that the shipment arrived late, this item had to be met now. The Superintendent of Stationery could not possibly anticipate that the shipment would be delayed in the circumstances mentioned in the note.

"As for Rs. 35,000 for cost of paper, it is simply due to the fact that the increased activities of the various Government departments naturally require more stationery.

"As for the other Rs. 13,000, my hon. Friend raised a pertinent question. I did go into it very carefully, and have found that the position stated by the Superintendent of Stationery is correct. In these circumstances, I request the House to vote the grant."

* Mr. R. NAGAN GOWDA:—"In connexion with item No. 2, viz., the extra cost of paper, the hon. Member for Madras did not say anything, but the hon. the Home Member took occasion to explain how this extra amount of Rs. 35,000 was required for paper and other articles of stationery. The reason why this large amount is asked for is that there has been a great deal of expansion of work by the creation of new offices. I just wonder whether the Government is unaware of the opening of new offices and the increase of work in other departments, when they prepare the budget for the year. One could understand a small amount being incurred extra on paper and things like that. But here, Sir, Rs. 35,000, a very large sum indeed, especially when it is spent for paper and other stationery articles, is being asked. I wonder how big the increase in offices itself is. Sir, this could not possibly be allowed."

The demand was put and carried and the grant was made.

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(5) GRANT XXXV—AGENCY TRACTS—RESERVED.

* The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL :—" Sir, on the recommendation of His Excellency the Governor, I move

that the Government be granted a further sum not exceeding Rs. 100 under Grant XXXV—Agency Tracts—Reserved.

" This House will remember that the Russellkonda Saw Mill which was one of the enterprises of the Forest department, was recently closed down, and as it was considered a commercial concern, it has had to be wound up as if it were a commercial undertaking. Enquiries were, therefore, made in various departments of Government as to whether they could find a use for the buildings and furniture at Russellkonda. The result of the enquiry was a report that they will be useful for the new Public Works Department Division which has been opened at Russellkonda for the development of the Ganjam Agency. In order to put the matter on a proper footing, it is necessary to transfer Rs. 1,19,535 from the Public Works Department to the credit of the Forest department. For this reason, I beg to move that this grant be made."

The demand was put and carried and the grant was made.

V

NON-OFFICIAL BUSINESS.

A BILL TO AMEND THE MADRAS PROPRIETARY ESTATES' VILLAGE SERVICE ACT, 1894, AND THE MADRAS HEREDITARY VILLAGE OFFICES ACT, 1895, (BILL NO. 4 OF 1930).

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" Sir, I beg to present the report [a] of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the Madras Proprietary Estates' Village Service Act, 1894, and the Madras Hereditary Village Offices Act, 1895, and move that the Bill as amended by the Select Committee be taken into consideration."

Mr. R. NAGAN GOWDA :—" I second it."

5 p.m. The hon. the PRESIDENT :—" The question is that the Bill to amend the Madras Proprietary Estates' Village Service Act, 1894, and the Madras Hereditary Village Offices Act, 1895 (Bill No. 4 of 1930), be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted and the Bill was taken into consideration.

Clauses 1 to 3 and preamble.

Clauses 1, 2 and 3 and the preamble were then put, passed and added to the Bill.

Mr. A. RANGANATHA MUDALIYAR :—" Sir, I beg to move that the Bill be passed into law and, in doing so, I wish only to express my grateful thanks to the Government and the party leaders of the various sections of the House for the facilities they gave me for bringing the Bill to the stage it has now reached."

The motion was duly seconded.

[a] Printed as Appendix XIV at pages 158–160 infra.

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* The hon. Mr. A. Y. G. CAMPBELL :—"Mr. President, Sir, I should like to congratulate the hon. Mover of this Bill (laughter) on having introduced a Bill which came from the Select Committee without a single minute of dissent ; I beleive, it is going to be passed unanimously by this House. When legislation has been passed by this House it is natural that the Government should hesitate to amend it unless they are fully satisfied that it is necessary or that it is the view of the general public of this Presidency that the amendment should be carried out. The Act which is to be amended by this Bill not only affects the administration, but also the social custom as regards the manner in which these hereditary offices should pass from father to son or from one holder of the office to another. In this respect therefore this legislation partakes of the nature of social legislation and in a matter of this kind the Government are particularly careful not to interfere unless they are satisfied that there is the general desire that we should interfere. As the result of the introduction of this Bill by the hon. Mover we have ascertained that there is unanimity of opinion in this House that this change should be made and I am grateful, Sir, to my hon. Friend Mr. A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar for bringing forward this Bill and enabling Government to carry out an amendment in the law which is so universally desired. I congratulate my hon. Friend." (Applause.)

* Mr. R. NAGAN GOWDA :—"Mr. President, Sir, on this motion of my hon. Friend Mr. A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar I wish to say, in addition to what has been said by the hon. the Revenue Member, that this Bill is not only a very welcome one but that it has been long overdue. During the last few years certain individuals whose right it was to inherit these offices have been denied the inheritance of them simply because an amendment of the kind now made, was not brought forward. It was more or less the duty of the Government to have thought over the matter and introduced an amending Bill like this. It is a pity they did not. Now, though late, it has come and it is quite welcome."

The hon. the PRESIDENT :—"The question is that the Bill to amend the Madras Proprietary Estates' Village Service Act, 1894, and the Madras Hereditary Village Offices Act, 1895 (Bill No. 4 of 1930), be passed into law."

The motion was adopted and the Bill was passed into law.

The House then adjourned to meet again at 11 o'clock the next day.

VI

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE OF THE HOUSE.

1. * G.O. No. 1856,[a] Development, dated 30th October 1929, issuing orders on the recommendations of the Committee appointed to suggest a scheme of reorganization of the School of Arts and Crafts, Madras.

2. * G.O. No. 2158,[b] Development, dated 3rd December 1929, recording the Audit Report and Accounts of the Government Fisheries Cannery, Chaliyam, for the year ending 31st March 1929.

* Circulated to members by post. [a] Printed as Appendix XV at pages 160–171 infra.
[b] Printed as Appendix XVI at pages 171—179 infra.

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3. * Proceedings of the fifth to ninth meetings of the Finance Committee [a] for 1929–30.

4. G.O. No. 7,[b] Development, dated 3rd January 1930, recording the Audit Report and Accounts of the Russellkonda Saw Mills for the nine months ending 31st March 1929.

5. G.O. No. 111, Revenue,[c] dated 23rd January 1930, laying on the table of the Council the papers relating to the settlement, according to the Madras ryotwari system, of the 42 villages of Polavaram division, East Godavari district, in which Mr. Cammiade carried out an experimental settlement in 1911.

6. List [d] of posts on Rs. 500 per mensem and above created during the quarter ending December 1929.

R. V. KRISHNA AYYAR,
Secretary to the Legislative Council.

TAMIL NADU LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY
TRUTH ALONE TRIUMPHS

* Circulated to members by post.

[a] Printed and circulated separately.) [b] Printed as Appendix XVII at pages 180- infra.
[c] Printed as Appendix XVIII at pages 197–224 infra.
[d] Printed as Appendix XIX at pages 225–2?8 infra.

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Appendix I.

[Vide answer to question No. 1438 asked by Mr. A. B. Shetty at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 24th February 1930, page 15 supra.]

I. Number of candidates who applied for the post of District Munsif from Madras City and the mufassal last year :—

Madras City	145
Mufassal	255

II. Number of candidates who applied for the post from each of the following communities :—

Brahmans	282
Non-Brahmans	95
Muslims	8
Indian Christians	12
Anglo-Indians	3
Total ...	400

III. Number of candidates selected from the City and the mufassal and the number belonging to each of the communities referred to above :—

Madras City	17
Mufassal	13

	Brahmans.	Non-Brahmans.	Muslims.	Christians.
Madras City	10	6	1	...
Mufassal	7	4	1	1
Total ...	17	10	2	1

TRUTH ALONE TRIUMPHS

Appendix II.

[Vide answer to question No. 1446 asked by Mr. J. A. Saldanha at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 24th February 1930, page 21 supra.]

Services (Provincial).

1. Madras Civil Service (Executive Branch).
2. ,, Factory Service.
3. ,, Port Service.
4. ,, Co-operative Service.
5. ,, Boiler Service.
6. ,, Forest Service.
7. ,, Jail Service.

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Services (Provincial)—cont.

8. Madras Police Service.
9. ,, Survey Service.
10. ,, Educational Service.
11. ,, Engineering Service.
12. ,, Fisheries Service.
13. ,, Public Health Service.
14. ,, Veterinary Service.
15. ,, Agricultural Service.

Posts.

1. Clerkships in the Madras City.
2. Typists posts in the Madras City.
3. Probationary Deputy Tahsildars.
4. Probationary Assistant Inspectors of Excise.
5. Inspectors of the Madras City Police.
6. Sub-Inspectors of Madras City Police.
7. Sergeants of Madras City Police.
8. Probationary Sub-Registrars (Upper grade).
9. Assistant Lecturers in the Collegiate Branch of the Subordinate Educational Service.
10. Licentiate School Assistants.
11. Supervisors of the two grades in the Industries department.
12. Mechanics of the three grades in the Industrial Engineering Branch.
13. Weaving Superintendent in the Textile Branch.
14. Sub-Assistants in the Survey department.
15. Sub-Assistants in the Fisheries department and Assistant Inspectors of Fisheries.
16. Fish-curing Yard officers.
17. Assistant Registrars of Co-operative Societies.
18. Veterinary Assistant Surgeons.
19. Jailers, Deputy Jailers, Probationary Deputy Jailers, Gate-keepers, Chief and Reserve Head Warders, Selection Grade Warders and Jail clerks of the Jail department.

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APPENDIX III.

[Vide answer to question No. 1456 asked by Mr. Basheer Ahmed Sayeed at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 24th February 1930, page 28 supra.]

Statement showing the number of elementary schools opened at the instance of the Government.

Name of district.	Number of schools for the opening of which special subsidies and grants were sanctioned.				Number of the schools specially intended for Muhammadans.
	Board.	Aided.	Panchayat.*	Total.	
South Arcot	477	36	8	521	2
Coimbatore	270	46	46	362	6
Nilgiris	17	..	..	17	..
Salem	182	32	232	446	5

* As regards the panchayat schools, the Government have not fixed the number of schools for the several districts. The information furnished in the statement is in respect of the schools actually opened in the different districts, up to the end of 1928–29.

APPENDIX IV.

[Vide answer to question No. 1459 asked by Mr. Basheer Ahmed Sayeed at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 24th February 1930, page 29 supra.]

Statement showing the number of girls' schools for the opening of which subsidies have been sanctioned to taluk boards and municipal councils in the South Arcot, Salem, Coimbatore and the Nilgiris districts since the year 1927–28.

Name of taluk board or municipal council.	Number of girls' schools.		
	Non-Muhammadan.	Muhammadan.	Total.
South Arcot district.			
Taluk Board, Cuddalore	10	..	10
Do. Chidambaram	3	1	4
Do. Tirukkoyilur	18	1	19
Do. Tindivanam	16	..	16
Do. Vriddhachalam	4	...	4
Municipality of Cuddalore	1	...	1
Do. Villupuram	1	...	1

Name of taluk board or municipal council.		Number of girls' schools.		
		Non-Muhammadan.	Muhammadan.	Total.
	Salem district.			
Taluk Board,	Salem	14	...	14
Do.	Namakkal	36	...	36
Do.	Sankari	23	...	23
Do.	Hosur	3	...	3
Do.	Dharmapuri	8	...	8
	Coimbatore district.			
Taluk Board,	Coimbatore	24	1	25
Do.	Erode	24	1	25
Do.	Gobichettipalayam	21	...	21
Do.	Kollegal	2	...	2
Do.	Palladam	16	...	16
Do.	Pollachi	16	1	17
Nilgiris District Board		1	...	1

APPENDIX V.

[Vide answer to question No. 1465 asked by Mr. Basheer Ahmed Sayeed at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 24th February 1930, page supra.]

Particulars of work.	Estimated cost.	When work was commenced.	Grants sanctioned so far.	Expenditure from commencement up to end of December 1929.	Estimated expenditure during the remaining months of the year 1929–30.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
	RS.		RS.	RS.	RS.
1. Causeway across the Pennar at mile 104–105 of the Great Southern Trunk Road.	2,61,000	March 1928.	71,706	30,183	30,776
2. Bridge over the Gadilam at mile 113–114 of the Great Southern Trunk Road.	1,47,000	January 1929.	1,30,315	91,104	42,457

Appendix VI.

[Vide answer to question No. 1467 asked by Mr. F. E. James at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 24th February 1930, page 33 supra.]

G.O. No. 16, L. & M., dated 3rd January 1930.

Grants for the improvement of village communications in non-panchayat areas have been given since 1925–26. The principles laid down from time to time in connexion with the utilization of those grants have been consolidated and are appended to this order. Presidents of local boards are requested to observe them carefully.

(By order of the Government, Ministry of Education and Local Self-Government),

HILTON BROWN,
Secretary to Government.

To all Presidents of District Boards (with copies to Presidents of Taluk and Union Boards).
,, all Collectors.
,, all Treasury Deputy Collectors.
,, the Accountant-General (through Finance Department).
,, the Finance Department.
,, the Inspector of Municipal Councils and Local Boards.
,, the Examiner of Local Fund Accounts.

APPENDIX.

The grants given for the improvement of village roads are non-recurring and any provision for the purpose is subject to the voting of funds by the Legislative Council every year.

2. The grants are sanctioned in favour of district boards and it is open to district boards to carry out the works themselves or to distribute the grants among the taluk or union boards under their control.

3. The grant sanctioned to each district board is subject to the condition that the local boards in the district contribute from their funds or otherwise an amount equal to the total grant sanctioned for the district except where the Government for special reasons permit a reduced contribution.

4. Applications for grants in a year should be submitted in the prescribed form so as to reach Government not later than the 1st September of the previous year. District boards which do not apply within the date specified will forfeit all claim to a grant. Preference will be given to those boards which have definite programmes of work to be executed in any given year. The grants will be distributed on the basis that the first grant made to any district will not exceed Rs. 40,000 and that no district board will be allotted more than the sum for which it applies. Any balance held in reserve after the first distribution will be paid to district boards which spend the original allotment and apply for a second or supplementary grant for specific schemes by 1st September in each year. Any balance of grant remaining unspent at the end of the year will lapse and will not be reallotted in the following year.

5. The grants sanctioned in a year are intended to meet the expenditure to be incurred in that year and should not, without the special sanction of Government, be applied to expenditure incurred in previous years.

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6. There is no objection to the utilization of a portion of the grant allotted for a road on the acquisition of lands required for it provided that the total provision is sufficient to cover the whole cost of the construction of the road in addition to such acquisition.

7. The cost of any special establishment employed in connexion with the execution of the works may be debited to the Government grant and local fund contribution for those works in the proportion of the first to the second up to a limit of 10 per cent of the total outlay on the works.

8. No grant is admissible for the upkeep of village roads whether constructed with the aid of Government grants or not.

9. No work should be undertaken before the estimate for it has been sanctioned by the competent authority.

10. The grants are disbursed on the post-payment system. When a local board makes a payment for a grant work and presents a bill at the treasury, the Treasury Officer will credit in favour of that board an amount which will bear to the amount paid according to the bill the same proportion as the total Government grant allotted to the local board bears to the total contribution from all sources, viz., Government grant, district board contribution, taluk or union board contribution, contribution from private individuals, etc. With each bill presented at the treasury, the president of the local board should send—

(i) a certificate signed by him to the effect that the amount has been spent for the purpose for which it was sanctioned and that the work has been actually carried out and duly paid for; and

(ii) an explanatory memorandum showing how the proportion of the Government grant claimed to the total expenditure has been arrived at.

G.O. No. 493, Finance, dated 11th May 1921.

In G.O. No. 1193 M., dated 30th August 1920, a Committee was appointed to consider the financial relations which should subsist between the Provincial Government and the local bodies in the Madras Presidency and the principles on which the former should afford assistance to the latter. The Committee submitted its report on the 17th November 1920 and the Government now proceed to pass orders on certain of its recommendations.

2. In paragraphs 32 to 46 of their report the Committee have attempted to lay down certain general principles. These are accepted in the following modified form:—

(1) that ordinarily grants should be made for specific services and not in aid of the general resources of the local bodies;

(2) (*a*) that Government aid to local bodies should be confined to certain services which are semi-national in character;

(*b*) that the aid may take the shape of the central administration of a service or part of a service (in which case the whole cost of such administration will be borne from provincial funds) or of a payment to the local body of the cost, or part of the cost, of administering the service;

(*c*) that the Government will determine from time to time what services are to be regarded as semi-national and which of them should be centrally administered;

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(3) that exceptions to the general rule in (1) above are admissible in case of (*a*) specially poor local bodies, (*b*) pilgrim centres and (*c*) sanitaria;

(4) that grants for capital expenditure should ordinarily be made out of loan funds;

(5) that grants to local bodies should as a rule be paid after the expenditure is incurred by them, but this should not prevent advance payments being made, to be adjusted subsequently when the actual expenditure is known.

3. *Grants for Trunk roads.*—In G.O. No. 347 L., dated 9th April 1920, the Government undertook to reimburse to local boards the actual expendidure incurred on certain roads which were to be regarded as trunk roads subject to a maximum limit of Rs. 500 a mile on the average for each district, the grant being payable after the close of each financial year on the production of an account of the expenditure actually incurred in the year. The undertaking was extended to municipalities in G.O. No. 988 M., dated 23rd July 1920, the maximum grant being fixed at Rs. 1,000 a mile for 1920–21, subject to reconsideration in subsequent years. These grants will be continued on the same lines except that the maximum grant per mile for municipalities may be reduced for 1921–22 and future years.

4. What is known as the 14 lakhs grant is a grant which till 1918–19 was distributed among district boards in such proportion that each should receive one-fourth of the amount it collected in land-cess. In 1918–19 it was stereotyped so that each district board should secure annually the sum which it received from this grant in 1917–18, the total amount actually disbursed in 1918–19 being 17·28 lakhs. The Committee recommended that the basis of this distribution should be altered without any change in the amount and that the sum should in future be allocated specifically to the payment of a proportion of the cost of upkeep of what may be classed as second-class roads. The Government accept the principle of this recommendation—that the grant should take the form of payment for specific services rendered—but they are unable to give an undertaking that the contribution to individual boards will not be reduced below the amount that is now given to them out of the 14 lakhs grant. In view of the fact that the budgets of local bodies have already been framed on the basis of the existing practice, the change will be introduced with effect from 1922–23.

5. The Government agree that the incidence of the charges for the construction and maintenance of bridges and causeways should follow those of the roads on which they are situated, subject to the reservation that they cannot undertake any specific recurring liability for the purpose of constructing bridges on roads maintained at the cost of provincial funds.

6. The Government accept the position that collegiate education is not ordinarily the business of a local body.

7. As regards hospitals, the Government have already, in accordance with a resolution in the Legislative Council, decided to waive the payment from 1921–22 of the contributions hitherto received towards the cost of the district headquarter hospitals of which they have assumed control. With regard to other hospitals and dispensaries they are prepared to accept the principle that a share of the charges incurred in all institutions should be met from provincial funds and consider that the proportion and the basis of

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calculation should be similar for all. With regard to buildings, the Government will pay half the cost of buildings approved by them, but cannot guarantee to find any particular sum of money in any particular year.

8. In view of the principles adopted with regard to other services and of the large commitments which they entail, the Government do not consider it necessary to bind themselves in future to pay three-fourths of the cost of health officers appointed by municipal councils or other local bodies. They are prepared to continue to pay a share of the cost of these services, but the precise proportion will be determined with reference to the contributions to the cost of other services.

9. As regards water-supply and drainage schemes in urban areas, the Committee suggest that no municipality should be asked to bear more than the amount it can raise by way of loan without injury to its general administration and that the difference between this amount and the total cost of the scheme should be borne by the State. For this purpose the majority of the Committee proposed to fix the maximum property tax which municipalities should levy for water-supply and drainage at $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent of the annual value, while a minority was in favour of limiting it to 10 per cent. The Government cannot accept this as a reasonable basis of calculation. Local rates are exceptionally low in India and to limit the rate of water and drainage tax to $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent on the annual value of property, would be to postpone all improvement indefinitely. Until some better method of distributing the cost can be devised the Government prefer to adhere to the existing half and half principle, exceptions being made in the case of special localities, such as some pilgrim centres.

10. *Minor sanitary works.*—The Government agree with the Committee that minor sanitary grants as such should cease. They are, however, prepared to contribute towards the cost of rural water-supply schemes where local boards put forward specific schemes which have been examined and certified to by the sanitary and engineering authorities. In such cases the Government expect that the places for which the water-supply is intended should be constituted into unions and rates levied to cover a portion of the cost.

11. With regard to the cost of lymph supplied to vaccinators from the King Institute at Guindy, the Government are prepared to go beyond the recommendation of the Committee and to waive the recovery of the cost altogether as a part of their contribution towards the cost of the vaccination service, the local bodies being held responsible only for the payment of the vaccinating staff.

12. As regards veterinary institutions, the Government have decided to take them entirely under provincial control and to relieve local bodies of the charges for maintaining them. The change will not however take place until 1922–23.

13. The Government fully endorse the Committee's objections to the allocation to local bodies of a share of the excise revenue and they consider that the same objections apply to the recommendation made by the Committee that local bodies may be allowed to levy a surcharge on the abkari revenue.

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14. The Government are not prepared to treat as a provincial matter the care of the avenues on local fund and municipal roads or the appointment of an officer to supervise them.

15. The Government see no reason why there should be any exact uniformity as to the share to be borne by the Government of the cost of the various local services. There will naturally be a differentiation between those which are of more, and those which are of less, national importance and between those the carrying out of which can properly be forced on the local bodies and those in the carrying out of which the local bodies may, in equity, expect help. In the immediate future it is not likely that the total amount of financial assistance which can be given to local bodies can exceed largely what has been given in the past few years.

16. Orders will issue separately on the other recommendations of the Committee not dealt with in the foregoing paragraphs.

17. The Government desire to convey to the non-official members of the Committee their sense of appreciation of the valuable services rendered by them and their arduous labours in connection with the deliberations of the Committee.

(By order of the Governor in Council)

P. L. MOORE,
Acting Secretary to Government.

To the Accountant-General.
,, Local Self-Government Department.
Copy to the Revenue Department.
,, Law (Education) Department.
,, Public Works Department.
To the Publicity Officer.

APPENDIX VII.

[Vide answer to question No. 1474 asked by Mr. S. Venkiah at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 24th February 1930, page 37 supra.]

Proceedings of the Commissioner of Excise, R. No. 2887-Abk., dated the 2nd December 1929.

Shops—Closure on Sundays and election days—Orders—G.O. Mis. No. 2435, *Revenue, dated* 20*th November* 1929.

In pursuance of the resolution of the Legislative Council at its meeting held on 27th September 1929, recommending the closure of liquor and drug shops on Sundays, public holidays and election days, the Commissioner

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directs that with effect from 1st April 1930, the shops noted below should be closed on the occasions noted against them :—

Kinds of shops.	Occasions to be closed.
(i) All arrack, opium, ganja and F.L. 2 shops, and all F.L. 4, F.L. 5 and 5 (*a*), F.L. 6 and 6 (*a*) and F.L. 8 shops within three miles of a polling station.	On days of election to the local boards, municipalities and the Legislative Council and the Assembly.
(ii) (*a*) Arrack shops in the following localities :—	
All shops in Tadpatri, Gooty, Guntakal, Timmencherla, Konakondla, Uravakonda and Pamidi towns of the Anantapur district.	All Sundays.
All shops in Conjeeveram and Chingleput towns of the Chingleput district.	All Sundays.
The Kalahasti Giddangi, Poosalaveethi, Bahadurpet and Penukulapadu shops in the Kalahasti division of the Chittoor district.	All Sundays.
All shops in the Arkonam town, and the Kodiyur, Ranipet and Karai shops of the North Arcot district.	All Sundays.
(*b*) All F.L. 2, F.L. 5 and 5 (*a*), F.L. 6 and 6 (*a*) and F.L. 8 shops.	All Sundays.
(*c*) All ganja and opium shops.	All Sundays.

2. The hours of the working of all the arrack shops in Bezwada municipality should be restricted to 11 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 6 p.m. to 8 p.m. on Sundays, provided the Commissioner is right in presuming that most of the consumers have no work on Sundays. The Collector is requested to report further at once on this point.

3. Collectors are requested to embody these orders in their ensuing sale notifications and see that they are inserted in the shop licences issued for the next lease.

4. The working of these restrictions should be reported on by Collectors and Assistant Commissioners in their arrack, etc., proposals for 1931–32.

5. Collectors are also requested to consider fully the advisability of closing, or of restricting the hours of sale in shops in important festival centres on the occasion of festivals when outsiders are likely to congregate in large numbers and submit proposals for the next lease if they have not already done so.

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APPENDIX VIII.

[Vide answer to question No. 1475 asked by Mr. Ahmed Miran Sahib Bahadur at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 24th February 1930, page 37 supra.]

Copy of letter R.O.C. No. 23/25, *dated* 21*st April* 1925, *from the District Health Officer, Tinnevelly, to the President, Distrcit Board, Tinnevelly.*

With reference to your endorsement C. No. 15/25-4, dated 6th January 1925, I have the honour to submit herewith a report on the preventive measures to be adopted in Kayalpatnam after consulting the President, Union Board, and other influential gentlemen of the locality.

2. *Prophylaxis.*—This loathsome disease can be controlled if segregation measures can be carried out effectively. Isolation of the sick should be followed by thorough disinfection of infected clothes, houses, beddings and fomites. Destruction of all kinds of insects, especially bed-bugs is the most important measures. To avoid bed-bugs and other likely carriers of infection absolute personal and domestic cleanliness is the most important factor. The beddings and clothings should be exposed to the sun regularly. The infected floor and bed-steads should be scrubbed with kerosine oil and disinfectants should be freely used to destroy vermin. Propaganda work should be done to impress upon the people the importance of avoiding them.

3. Treatment of the sick is another important way of preventing the spread of the disease. Kayalpatnam is a big Muhammadan village and only the Muhammadan population is infected. Their women observe strict "Gosha system" and girls over 10 are generally left to their fate except in the case of the few rich and educated, who take their girls to a lady doctor for treatment, at great expense. So the most essential for effective treatment and thus for controlling Kala-azar is the appointment of a lady medical officer to the dispensary.

4. The President, Union Board, and other important persons of the town are anxious to have a medical officer of the grade of an assistant surgeon to be posted to the institution to do the injections more satisfactorily. If this is not possible, I think that it would be a great advantage to give the Sub-Assistant Surgeon at Kayalpatnam a course of training at the School of Tropical Medicine, Calcutta.

5. *General sanitation.*—The importance of devoting proper attention to the general sanitation of the place cannot be exaggerated and I have requested the President, Union Board, to bestow his best attention to it. Removal of congestion and provision of free ventilation is another important item which should engage the earnest attention of the Union Board. Some of the tortuous and narrow lanes in the crowded locality should be widened and made into broad streets.

6. In the interest of the general sanitation of the place it is quite necessary that the Muhammadan population should give up burying their dead in the large number of mosques situated in the different streets of the town. The President, Union Board, told me that there is no religious objection in burying the dead outside the premises of the mosque. It is more a matter of sentiment and it is the duty of influential Muhammadan gentlemen to convince their followers of the importance of doing this by strenuous propaganda.

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APPENDIX IX.

[Vide answer to question No. 1488 asked by Mr. J. A. Saldanha at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 24th February 1930, page 45 supra.]

Statement of prosecutions, instituted at Madras, for rash and negligent driving against motor-drivers.

Year.	Number of persons prosecuted.	Number of persons convicted.	Number discharged.	Number withdrawn.
1928	128	91	12	25
Half-year closing with 30th June 1929.	92	80	8	4

APPENDIX X.

[Vide answer to question No. 1492 asked by Mr. A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 24th February 1930, page 47 supra]

Letter from E. Bennett, Esq., I.C.S., Collector of Bellary, L. Dis. No. A-3-4407/29, dated the 12th August 1929.

* * * *

(*a*) The extent available for cultivation in fasli 1338 including land under sivayijama occupation—

Assessed waste ...		584·77 acres.
Unassessed waste		14·52 acres (occupied).

(*b*) An extent of 146 98 acres under the sivayijama occupation of Adi-Andhras in the previous years was assigned to them in fasli 1338 leaving a small area of 8·70 acres still in the sivayijama enjoyment of Adi-Andhras. An extent of 400·77 acres was under sivayijama cultivation by caste ryots in fasli 1338. Caste ryots applied for 388 acres which was under their occupation for a period ranging from one to three years.

(*c*) The Revenue Inspector did not show the sivayijama lands of caste ryots to Adi-Andhras but he is said to have asked them if they wanted those lands. A few of the Adi-Andhras said 'Yes' but the others did not want them.

(*d*) The extent available for assignment is 584·77 acres including the occupation of 400·77 acres by caste ryots and 8·70 by Adi-Andhras. No land occupied by a caste ryot was assigned to any depressed class member. The caste ryots applied for 388 acres but the Tahsildar rejected the application with a view to reserve the land for future assignments to depressed class people. On the representation of the caste Hindus at the jamabandi, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Bellary, set aside the rejection orders of the Tahsildar as ultra vires and ordered the Tahsildar to dispose of each case on its merits.

(*e*) The average holding per head of Adi-Andhras is said to be 20 acres with an assessment of Rs. 5–3–0 and that of a caste ryot 16 acres with an assessment of Rs. 6–13–0. The lands owned by the Adi-Andhras are of decidedly inferior quality.

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Appendix XI.

[Vide answer to question No. 1498 asked by Mr. A. B. Shetty at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 24th February 1930, page 49 supra.]

Read—the following :—

G.O. Ms. No. 180, Law (Education), dated the 6th February 1930.

From the Director of Public Instruction, R.C. No. 472-E/29, dated 4th December 1929.

With reference to the last paragraph of G.O. Ms. No. 1578, Education, dated 29th July 1929, I have the honour to submit the following draft of the amendment to be made in the Madras Educational Rules for the approval of Government.

The following item may be added as clause (i) to rule 12 of the Madras Educational Rules :—

"12 (i) The agreements entered into between the management and all the teachers on the staff of the school (Vide Appendix 28)".

2. A draft of Appendix 28 is enclosed for the approval of Government. The form of agreement embodied therein was drawn up by the Government Solicitor and slightly modified by me.

Order—Mis. No. 180, *Law (Education), dated 6th February* 1930.

The following notification will be published in the *Fort St. George Gazette* :—

Notification.

(1) *Insert* the following as clause (i) to rule 12 of the Madras Educational Rules :—

"The terms on which the teachers are engaged including the execution of a written agreement between the management and each teacher as prescribed in Appendix 28."

(2) *Insert* the following as appendix 28 to the Madras Educational Rules :—

Appendix 28.

Rule 12 (i).

The agreement contemplated under rule 12 (i) need not necessarily be the same in all schools; but in all cases it shall contain reference to the terms of service, salary and vacation pay, and conditions of termination of service.

It should be noted that the Government consider that when a teacher is appointed on probation, the maximum period of such probation should be one year.

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The following is a draft form of agreement which will serve as a model.

AGREEMENT made the day of One Thousand Nine-Hundred and BETWEEN (school authority) of the one part and (teacher) of the other part.

WHEREAS the said (school authority) have agreed to engage the said (teacher) to serve the (name of) school at (place) in the capacity of a teacher and at the salary hereinafter mentioned.

NOW THESE PRESENTS WITNESS and the parties hereto do hereby mutually covenant contract and agree in manner following, that is to say

1. That the said (school authority) shall employ the said (teacher) and the said (teacher) shall serve the said (school authority) as a teacher in the (name) school at (place) from the date of his taking charge of such appointment until such employment shall be determined as hereinafter provided.

That except it be in a purely temporary vacancy the said (teacher) shall be on probation for a period of months from the date of his first taking charge of his appointment during which period it shall be open to the said (school authority) to dispense with his services without giving notice or without assigning any reasons.

2. That the said (teacher) will employ himself honestly efficiently and diligently under the orders and instructions of the Headmaster or other officers or managers of the said school under whom he shall from time to time be placed as teacher in the said (name) school in which capacity he will discharge all such duties appertaining to that office and do all things which may be required of him or which are necessary to be done in his capacity as aforesaid and will make himself in other respects generally useful as may be required of him.

3. That he will not on any pretence absent himself from his duties without first having obtained the permission of his superior officers authorized in this behalf or in case of sickness or inevitable accident without forwarding a medical certificate satisfactory to the officers aforesaid as may be required by the leave rules of the said school.

4. That he will devote his whole time to the duties of the said employment and will not on his own account or otherwise either directly or indirectly carry on or be concerned in any trade or business whatsoever, without having first obtained the permission of his superior officers authorized in his behalf.

5. That he will conform to all the rules and regulations in force in the said school inclusive of leave rules a copy of which is appended and will obey all such lawful orders and directions as he shall from time to time receive from any authorized officer of the said school.

6. That this agreement may be terminated at any time by either party on giving to the other three calendar months notice in writing of such intention to determine the same, or by (school authority) on paying three months salary in lieu of such notice and may be determined by the (school authority) forthwith without any notice in the event of such misconduct on the part o (teacher) as may be considered by the Director of Public Instruction of warrant suspension or cancellation of his Teacher's Certificate under Rule 151 of the Madras Educational Rules.

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7. That if the said (teacher) shall observe and comply with all the provisions of these presents there shall be paid to him for such time as he shall be in the service of the said school and actually perform his duties a salary of Rs. per mensem for the first year of his service which shall be increased each subsequent year of his service by Rs. per mensem up to a maximum of Rs. but that in the event of his temporary absence from duty by reason of sickness or leave or otherwise he shall be paid such salary only as shall be determined by the rules in force in the said school.

Provided always that the teacher shall get the full salary or a proportionately reduced amount per month during the vacation according as he has worked for the full period July to March inclusive or a shorter period.

8. That it shall be lawful for the school authority at any time if satisfied on medical evidence that the said teacher is unfit and is likely for a considerable period to continue unfit by reasons of ill-health for the discharge of his duties as such teacher to determine his service under these presents on paying him three months salary less any amount which may have been paid him as leave allowance after the date of his last appearance in the school for the regular discharge of his duties as teacher (the decision of the school authority as to the unfitness of the teacher being final and conclusive) and thereupon his service shall absolutely cease and determine.

In witness thereof
and have hereunto set their hands the day and year first above written.

Signed by
in the presence of

Signed by
in the presence of

(By order of the Government,
Ministry of Education and Local Self-Government)

A. F. W. Dixon,
Deputy Secretary to Government.

To the Director of Public Instruction.
,, Local Self-Government Department.
,, Superintendent, Government Press (for publication of notification).

TRUTH ALONE TRIUMPHS

[24th February 1930

APPENDIX XII.

[Vide answer to question No. 1502 asked by Mr. A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 24th February 1930, page 51 supra.]

List of District Headquarter Hospitals to which Honorary Medical Officers have been appointed.

Serial number and name of institution.		Date on which the system actually came into operation.	Remarks.
1. Headquarter Hospital,	Cuddalore ..	2nd January 1930.	
2. Do.	Coimbatore ..	2nd December 1929.	
3. Do.	Cocanada ..	18th November 1929.	
4. Do.	Guntur ..	Do.	
5. Do.	Mangalore ..	15th January 1929 ..	The Honorary Medical Officer was permitted to attend the hospital unofficially from 15th January 1929 pending his formal appointment.
6. Do.	Masulipatam ..	19th January 1930.	
7. Do.	Madura ..	21st November 1929.	
8. Do.	Nellore ..	9th November 1929.	
9. Do.	Palamcottah ..	3rd January 1930.	

NOTE.—Honorary Medical Officers have been appointed to the Headquarter hospitals at Ellore and Calicut but they have not yet joined. In the case of remaining District Headquarter hospitals, suitable candidates for appointment have not yet been found.

APPENDIX XIII.

[Vide answer to question No. 1503 asked by Mr. J. A. Saldanha at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on the 24th February 1930, page 51 supra.]

Scale of charges adopted for doses of bacterial vaccines and sera.

	RS.	A.
Gonococcus vaccine—		
One bulb up to 100 million	1	8
Do. of 200 "	2	8
Do. of 500 "	3	8
Do. of 1,000 "	4	8
Acne vaccine—		
One bulb up to 50 million	1	0
Do. of 110 "	1	8
Do. of 200 "	2	0
Coli vaccine—		
One bulb up to 1,000 million	1	0
Do. of 2,000 "	1	8

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Scale of charges adopted for doses of bacterial vaccines and sera—cont.

		RS.	A.
Pneumocoeous vaccine—			
One bulb up to 100 million		1	8
Do. of 200 „		2	8
Do. of 500 „		3	8
Do. of 1,000 „		4	8
Staphylococcus vaccine—			
One bulb up to 200 million		0	12
Do. of 500 „		1	0
Do. of 1,000 „		1	4
Do. of 2,000 „		1	8
Stroptococcus vaccine—			
One bulb up to 50 million		1	0
Do. of 100 „		1	8
Do. of 200 „		2	0
Do. of 500 „		3	0
Typhoid vaccine—			
One bulb up to 2,000 million		1	0
Do of 4,000 „		1	8
Do. of 10,000 „		3	0
B. Pyocyaneous vaccine—			
One bulb up to 1,000 million		1	0
Do. of 2,000 „		1	8
Tuberculin B.M.—			
One bulb up to 1/10th mgr.		1	0
Do. of 1/5th „		1	4
Do. of 1/2 „		1	8
Do. of 1 „		2	0
Compound Catarral vaccine per dose		2	0
Influenza Curative vaccine per dose		2	0
Old Tuberculin for Von Xercuit test		1	0
Stock vaccines in bulk (Influenza, Typhoid and Cholera)—			
Per 20 c.c. bulb		2	8*
Per 10 c.c. „		2	0*
Per 5 c.c. „		1	8*
Per 1 c.c. „		1	0*

The first strength given under each variety is the maximum probable dose and larger quantities are presumably for dilution into several doses. If, however, it should be known that larger dose than the first in each column have been worked up and are bona fide single doses, then the price need not be raised.

* NOTE.—When certain capsules are asked for and are not available and smaller capsules are supplied instead, then the cheaper price of the larger capsule asked for is charged.

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Appendix XIV.

[Vide item V, Non-official business, page 138 supra.]

Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the Madras Proprietary Estates' Village-Service Act, 1894, and the Madras Hereditary Village-Offices Act, 1895.

BILL No. 4 OF 1930.

[*A bill to amend the Madras Proprietary Estates' Village-Service Act*, 1894, *and the Madras Hereditary Village-Offices Act*, 1895.]

To

The Honourable the LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL OF THE GOVERNOR OF MADRAS.

We, the undersigned members of the Select Committee, appointed on the 31st January 1930 to consider the Bill to amend the Madras Proprietary Estates' Village-Service Act, 1894, and the Madras Hereditary Village-Offices Act, 1895 (Bill No. 4 of 1930), of Mr. A. Ranganatha Mudaliyar, have the honour to submit the following report.

2. The Bill was published in the *Fort St. George Gazette* in English on the 28th of January 1930.

3. We met to-day and considered the provisions of the Bill. We have deleted clause 2 of the Bill, which provides that the Bill shall take retrospective effect from the 1st of January 1928. The other changes we have made in the Bill are of a drafting nature. The Bill as amended by us is annexed.

4. The republication of the Bill is in our opinion unnecessary.

A. RANGANATHAM.
A. Y. G. CAMPBELL.
P. KHALIF-UL-LAH.
M. V. GANGADHARA SIVA.
A. S. SAHAJANANDAM.
R. NAGAN GOWDA.
P. J. GNANAVARAM.
K. SARABHA REDDI.
CHAVADI K. SUBRAHMANIA PILLAI.
A. P. PATRO.
J. A. SALDANHA.
RAMNATH GOENKA.
B. RAMACHANDRA REDDI.
S. SUBRAMANIAM.
C. B. COTTERELL.

Fort St. George,
1st February 1930.

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BILL No. 4 OF 1930.

As amended by the Select Committee.

A Bill to amend the Madras Proprietary Estates' Village-Service Act, 1894, *and the Madras Hereditary Village-Offices Act*, 1895.

Preamble. WHEREAS doubts have been entertained as to the intention and meaning of some of the provisions of the Madras Proprietary Estates' Village-Service Act, 1894, and the Madras Hereditary Village-Offices Act, 1895; And whereas it is expedient to remove those doubts; It is hereby enacted as follows:— Madras Act II of 1894, Madras Act III of 1895.

Short title. 1. This Act may be called the Madras Village-Offices (Amendment) Act, 1930.

[2 Omitted]

2. (4) In the Madras Proprietary Estates' Village-Service Act, 1894— Amendment of Madras Act II of 1894

(i) for the last sentence of section 13, the following sentences shall be substituted, namely:— Madras Act II of 1894.

If the person registered as heir under this section remains disqualified under sub-section (1) of section 10 for three years after attaining majority, he shall be deemed to have forfeited his right to the office. On such forfeiture or on his death, the vacancy shall be filled up in accordance with the provisions of this Act, as if he was the last holder of the office; and

(ii) in section 15—

after sub-section (3), the following sub-section shall be inserted, namely:—

"(4) Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-section (1) or sub-section (2), no person shall be deemed to be ineligible for selection under sub-section (1) or retention under sub-section (2) by reason only of his being a minor. If a minor is selected under sub-section (1) or retained under sub-section (2), he shall be registered as the holder of the office and thereafter the procedure laid down in section 13 shall be adopted."

3. In the Madras Hereditary Village-Offices Act, 1895— Amendment of Madras Act III of 1895

(i) after sub-section (2) of section 6, the following sub-section shall be inserted, namely:— Madras Act III of 1895.

"(3) Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-section (1) or sub-section (2), no person shall be deemed to be ineligible for selection under sub-section

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(1) or retention under sub-section (2) by reason only of his being a minor. If a minor is selected **under sub-section (1)** or retained **under sub-section (2)**, he shall be registered as the holder of the office and **thereafter** the procedure laid down in sub-section (5) of section 10 shall be **adopted** ";

(ii) for the last sentence of sub-section (5) of section 10, the following sentence shall be substituted, **namely** :—

If the person registered as heir under this sub-section remains disqualified under sub-section (1) for three years after attaining majority, he shall be deemed to have forfeited his right to the office. **On such forfeiture** or on **his death the vacancy shall be filled up** in accordance with the provisions of this section **as if he was the last holder of the office** ; and

(iii) for the last sentence of sub-section (4) of section 11, the following **sentences** shall be substituted, namely :—

If the person registered as heir under this sub-section, on attaining majority, proves to be disqualified under clause (*c*) of sub-section (1), **he shall be deemed to have forfeited his right to the office. On such forfeiture or on his death the vacancy shall be filled up** in accordance with the provisions of this section **as if he was the last holder of the office.**

APPENDIX XV.

[Vide item VI, Papers laid on the table of the House, at page 139 supra 30.]

G.O. No. 1856, Development, dated 30th October 1929.

READ—the following papers :—

(i)

G.O. No. 610, Development, dated 27th March 1929.

(ii)

Letter from Khan Bahadur M. BAZL-UL-LAH SAHIB Bahadur, C.I.E., O.B.E., Director of Industries, to the Secretary to Government, Development Department, dated the 26th April 1929, No. 96-G/29.

I have the honour to submit the report of the Committee appointed in G.O. No. 610, Development, dated the 27th March 1929, to define the relations of the Fine Arts and Crafts sections of the School of Arts and Crafts and to advise Government on certain cognate questions. The report, it will be observed, is a unanimous one and has been signed by all the members.

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Enclosure

Report of the School of Arts and Crafts Reorganization Committee.

The Committee met four times. We visited the School of Arts and Crafts on the 9th April and the manual training classes at Saidapet on the 16th instant. The only two witnesses orally examined were Rao Sahib N. R. Balakrishna Mudaliyar and Mr. D. P. Roy Chowdhuri.

* * * *

The Government in 1923 accepted the recommendation of the School of Arts Reorganization Committee, presided over by Mr. Justice Oldfield, to establish in Madras, when funds permitted, an independent institution on the lines of a Municipal Art School, entirely devoted to the teaching of fine arts, and under the control of the Department of Education.

* * * *

3. We have read with interest the report of the Oldfield Committee, Mr. Rama Varma Raja's minute of dissent and the Government Order thereon and our conclusion is unanimous that the decision to constitute a school of fine arts independent of any school in which industrial arts are taught, and under the control of the Department of Education should be reaffirmed. We are further of opinion that the School of Arts and Crafts shorn of its advanced painting class, and in certain other respects reconstituted, should be transferred also from the control of the Development Department to that of the Department of Education—and that *as soon as practicable* the two schools should be made entirely independent of each other, though it will be desirable to encourage the continuance of effective if informal liaison between them. The reasons for not recommending immediately complete separation will be explained infra. In the paragraphs which follow we propose first to make our recommendations in respect of each school separately.

4. *School of Fine Arts.*—We recommend Mr. Roy Chowdhuri's appointment with effect from 1st July 1929 to the post recently created in the Education Department on Rs. 500—550—550 for three years in the first instance, with a personal allowance sufficient to make up his total emoluments to Rs. 600 per mensem, the salary understood to have been promised to him by the Ministry of Development and we consider that he should be given the services of a clerk-typist and the necessary menial staff as soon as the school opens after the recess. After consulting Mr. Roy Chowdhuri we recommend that the school should consist tentatively (*a*) of two fine art classes —one in painting and one in modelling in clay, with a maximum recruitment annually of 10 and 5 students respectively and (*b*) of an advanced drawing class of about 16 pupils under an experienced drawing master whose services may be secured from the omnibus section known as the Lacquer department in the School of Arts and Crafts which we propose in another place should be reformed. This drawing class will not be taught by Mr. Roy Chowdhuri, but its courses of work will be suggested and guided by him and it will be under his general supervision. It is essential that in the principal recruiting ground for the fine arts classes the teaching is on lines of which Mr. Roy Chowdhuri approves. Selection for these classes as for the fine arts classes should be vested in the Principal from whose decision there should be no

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appeal, and should be based solely on a dispassionate estimate of merit without reference, it is hoped, to communal representation, political connexions or any other of those disturbing factors affecting present day patronage. No higher or lower limits of age need be prescribed for admission, even though it may be assumed that few students will have acquired sufficient skill in drawing for admission even to the 'pre-matriculation' class before they are sixteen years old. We attach considerable importance however to insistence upon a fairly high educational standard. It is doubtful whether an Indian youth who has not obtained at least a Secondary School-Leaving Certificate will be in a position to understand all the implications of the instructions which must be given to him necessarily in English. Special exemption may be granted if necessary to the untutored genius who knows no language but that of art, but such cases are likely to be rare. We accept Mr. Roy Chowdhuri's recommendation that the full course should be tentatively fixed at three years and to emphasise this we would suggest that no stipends should be paid to pupils who stay on for a fourth or fifth year. It may be explained that we do not regard at all with favour any general provision of stipends in the School of Fine Arts and hope that it may be possible to attract pupils without such inducements, as they will pay no fees and should after a short time in the school be in a position to make some money out of their art productions. As regards the strength of the class, we do not consider that Mr. Roy Chowdhuri should be obliged to work up to the maxima indicated. Indeed some of us are inclined to regard these maxima as somewhat too generous, having regard to the quality of the material immediately forthcoming. As the success of the school will be judged by its products, it is very important, particularly in the early years to insist upon a fairly high standard of attainment prior to admission, and not to lower those standards merely to secure the empty tribute that the classes are 'very popular'. The Committee would not close the classes to students from other Provinces but consider that they should not be admitted except upon payment of fees. It is essential that financial provision should be made for the regular employment of models and the purchase of two life size lay figures should also be sanctioned.

5. If the maxima for the classes are fully worked up to and no students drop out there should be at the beginning of the third year 15 students in the last year of their course, 15 in the second and 15 in the first—a total of 45. It will be out of the question, we consider, for Mr. Roy Chowdhuri to supervise the work of so many pupils without assistance, the Government if they accept these maxima must recognize a contingent liability to engage another trained artist at least in 1931–32 to assist him. Some of us are very anxious to see that provision is made for the admission of part-time pupils, with the principle of which we are all in agreement, but its being given effect to must depend upon the response which is made to invitations to become whole-time students and the capacity of Mr. Roy Chowdhuri to supervise them.

6. We are unable to support the proposal made in Mr. Roy Chowdhuri's letter to the Director of Industries, which we have discussed with him, that the painting class should be split up into two divisions—one for the teaching of Western and the other of Oriental Art and our objections are not based entirely upon some uncertainty as to the implications of the distinction attempted. In the first year we consider that the teaching in the painting

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class should be general and directed chiefly to improving draughtsmanship, particularly by drawing from life and to giving the pupils a general acquaintance with the principal different methods of painting in vogue, e.g., water colour, oils, pastel, gouache, etc., but at the beginning of the second year the personal aptitudes of each individual should have been sufficiently disclosed and they should be encouraged to follow their own particular bent, whether that may lie in the direction of landscape painting, portrait painting or the representation of scenes from history or mythology—of advertisements or posters—or of book illustrations—to attempt a comprehensive but not an exhaustive list. In the modelling class we consider that in the first year in particular time should chiefly be spent on modelling from life. Subject to the above suggestions we are content to leave Mr. Roy Chowdhuri's discretion absolutely unfettered as to the curricula to be adopted and the course of studies to be pursued by students in either branch of the Fine Art School and we deprecate the preparation of any fixed syllabus to work to.

One of our members considers that the school as projected above can only be regarded as a first and very modest contribution to the needs of this Presidency in the matter of education in the fine arts. The Committee agree with him that the present generation of Indian students teems generally to possess little or no æsthetic taste while the patrons of art in this Presidency are lamentably few. Mr. Vasu would like to see our proposals implemented therefore by the engagement of distinguished artists, European or Indian, to give courses of lectures on painting and on other forms of art at different centres in the Presidency and believes that in this way a more favourable atmosphere for the awakening of artistic impulses in the rising generation may be created.

7. *The School of Crafts.*—We consider that the existing School of Arts and Crafts should not only be shorn of the class in advanced painting, which will naturally be transferred to the School of Fine Arts when opened, but also reorganized. The School of Arts, as it was then called, was transferred in 1920 from the control of the Director of Public Instruction to that of the Director of Industries. In the Government Order directing the transfer it was declared that Mr. Hadaway would in future be the Director's expert adviser in regard to artistic industries while the attention of the Director of Industries was drawn to a despatch of the Secretary of State laying down the principle that the function of the school should be the encouragement of Indian art, so as to develop the special artistic tendencies of the people with whom it deals, and enrich those industries in the products of which beauty or form or colour or both may be superseded to the primary purpose of utility. Mr. Hadaway was asked to submit proposals for the reorganization and better working of the school but unfortunately no action was taken upon the very interesting report that he submitted and when as a result of the publicity given to the school when the orders of Government were passed on the Oldfield Committee's report, pupils resorted to it in increasing numbers, the denial owing to financial stringency of the additional staff asked for, by Mr. Hadaway as an integral part of his scheme had most lamentable results.

8. In 1923–24 the average number of the pupils on the rolls was 337—with an average attendance of 240 equivalent to a percentage of 71·2. In 1924–25 the numbers on the rolls rose to 428 but the percentage of attendance fell to 55 and has kept very close to that figure ever since, while the average on the rolls touched high water mark in 1926–27 with 533 and stood on 31st

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March 1929 at 501. While it is satisfactory to record that the number of students belonging to one or other of the artisan castes has steadily increased and has now attained a percentage of 57, we are strongly of opinion the policy which, in deference to certain critics of the school, was adopted in 1923 that no boy who applies for admission should be turned away should now be reversed. Pupils, we are informed, are admitted on the day they report themselves, though it may be only a week before the end of a session, and are allowed to enter any department to which they or their parents are attracted. It is also as easy to leave as it is to join, and so apparently in the course of a year some 250 boys put in a fleeting appearance, sample the amenities of one or more departments and 'silently fade away'. The committee consider that no admissions should be permitted after a week has elapsed since the opening of a session, that the minimum age limit should be raised from 10 to 12 and that an educational standard should be imposed upon future entrants. Many of the smaller urchins doing infantile exercises in the various drawing classes on the day of our inspection would have been more profitably employed in learning the three R's in an elementary school. The educational minimum to be prescribed may be a pass in the eighth standard or third form. If this is found to operate to the practical exclusion of boys of the artisan caste, it may be necessary in their case to be content with a slightly lower level of literacy.

The absence of restrictions upon admissions imposes an uncertain liability to demands for increases of staff from time to time and we consider it would be better definitely to limit the admissions annually to each of the classes which it is proposed should be retained.

9. Those branches of the school which reached their highest development in Mr. Hadaway's time were wood-work, jewellery, cotton printing and carpet weaving. The measure of Mr. Hadaway's accomplishment in the sphere of cabinet making is reflected in a general improvement in the standards of furniture and furniture design which extends far beyond the Presidency town, while the jewellery section which he started in 1908 has from the beginning attracted as pupils the sons of hereditary craftsmen who have returned to their homes on the completion of their course with an improved technique and a new range of designs.

10. The features of Mr. Hadaway's policy as outlined in his memorandum of November 1920 and school prospectus of 1923, which the committee would specially commend, are individual teaching and the initiation of students to practical work at as early a stage as possible and the acceptance of orders only when the interest of the students is served by doing so. They are in agreement with his view that a crafts school should not make a fetish of fixed syllabuses or attempt too rigidly to standardize courses of study. Nor should special facilities be provided for the passing of technical examinations, though any students who wish to appear may be permitted to do so.

11. If the annual admissions to the classes in (i) wood-work (carpentry), (ii) engraving and die sinking and etching may be fixed at 16 in each case, in metal work at 10 and in (i) modelling in clay and papier maché 1, (ii) jewellery and (iii) cotton printing at six, and five year courses prescribed for each, the maximum number of pupils under training at one time will be 80 + 80 + 50 + 90 = 300 in all but there will of course be considerable wastage and the total is not likely ever to exceed 200. The Committee consider that the rattan section should be abolished as this industry requires no

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special skill and is now practised all over the country. The lacquer work department need not pursue further the art from which it derives its designation, though it forms but a small part of its activities. There might be some justification for a limited further experiment with the lacquer work of Vizagapatam and Malabar, but the latter was tried by Mr. Hadaway and given up. The method at present preferred has produced some very decorative articles of furniture but has attracted few, if any, pupils and the maistries have latterly been almost wholly employed in the execution of private orders. A general class for design may perhaps with advantage be retained, while the modelling class will act as a feeder to the corresponding section in the School of Fine Arts. On the other hand we see no advantage whatever in continuing the part-time classes in drawing either for men or for women. Those who wish to take the Government examinations in that subject should seek instruction elsewhere. The excellent collection of books dealing chiefly with art and art crafts should be maintained and extended and the pupils encouraged to resort to the library for inspiration and study.

12. The Committee consider that all students on admission should be put for the first week or ten days of the session in a general "beginners" class' and tested in their capacity to draw before they are definitely assigned to any particular craft. They are not in favour of their being employed for the first two years almost exclusively on drawing (the Calcutta system recommended by Mr. Roy Chowdhuri but condemned by Mr. Hadaway) but they have no objection to transfers from one class to another in the case of students who show no particular aptitude for the craft taught in the class for which they originally opted.

Careful records should be maintained of the progress of each pupil, and it should be in the Committee's opinion open to the Superintendent to get rid of any boys who have not within twelve months showed sufficient indication that they are likely to become efficient craftsmen.

13. As regards establishment the Committee are convinced that a good deal of retrenchment is possible without sacrifice of the principle that each student should receive as much individual attention as possible. In addition to a number of maistries on the permanent establishment drawing monthly wages there are as many as 40 skilled workmen employed on daily wages ranging from Rs. 1-10-0 to As. 8 a day. The implication of such numbers of paid workmen is that the original purpose of the school has been to some extent lost sight of.

14. The carpet weaving section consists of a teacher the greater part of whose time is spent not in teaching but in working out the details of the elaborate patterns to be woven (or more correctly "knotted") on the looms. This work is of a very highly specialized nature and seems to be beyond the capacity of the ordinary loom worker. The carpet weaving branch of the school's activities has for many years past been distinguished by the excellence of its products. It may be said without fear of contradiction that the standard of quality attained is higher than at any other carpet weaving centre in the Presidency. Every carpet made is sold almost as soon as it is completed, and the collection of working designs based upon famous carpets in British and continental museums is an asset of considerable value. There are however only two pupils and experience has shown that there is little hope of attracting sufficient numbers to the Poonamallee road to justify the continuance of this section as an integral part of a craft school. The

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Committee are strongly opposed to the idea of handing this section over to the Assistant Director of Textiles who is more interested in the technical and commercial than the æsthetic aspects of carpet weaving. It would be an even greater pity to abolish it altogether. All the accumulated experience of the school would be lost and we would prefer to recommend the transfer of the teacher with the two maistries who are on monthly wages and the collection of drawings and designs, to the Madras Anjuman where there is no lack of pupils available, and capable of learning to make carpets superior alike in design and execution to any hitherto produced in that institution. It is unlikely that the Anjuman would accept any financial liability in the matter but it is hoped that this will not stand in the way of the acceptance of the suggestion as the transfer to the Textile Institute would not effect any saving to Government either.

15. As regards the pay to be attached to the post of Superintendent of the School of Fine Arts we consider that the scale proposed to be offered by the Education Department to Mr. Roy Chowdhuri is appropriate as it is understood that he will be permitted, without prejudice to his duties, to accept private commissions for pictures and statuary. The Committee are not in favour of prescribing any definite qualifications for the appointment of Superintendent of either school. They are content to say that they consider Mr. Roy Chowdhuri possesses the necessary qualifications for the principalship of a School of Fine Arts, and that Mr. Hadaway possessed those which are required of the Principal of a school teaching artistic crafts.

16. As a result of our visit to the school we are tempted to recommend to Government the dispersal of the majority of the articles now exhibited but not for sale in the main hall. There are two or three fairly good antique images of South Indian manufacture, a few fine examples of the Tanjore School of painting and some interesting specimens of old ivory, etc., but a great majority of the exhibits are of little æsthetic or antiquarian interest and scarcely worth the space they occupy. We recommend that the Principal of the Fine Art School should select any pictures or bronzes which he may care to retain for the instruction of his pupils. Dr. Gravely may then, it is suggested, be allowed to take any of the remaining exhibits which he considers would be an acquisition to the Government Museum and the balance may either be disposed of at auction or priced and sold.

17. We are of opinion that a considerable number of alterations in the Poonamallee road premises will be necessary particularly if it is decided permanently to locate the School of Fine Arts there but we are unable to make even an approximate estimate of the cost.

If it is found impracticable, as we think it will be, to maintain two separate and distinct institutions on the same premises, it is the School of Crafts that in our opinion should be removed. Their situation, their surroundings and the ease with which a portion of the main block could be converted into a hostel for a limited number of students make the present buildings (subject to some further structural alterations) about as good as any that could be found in Madras for the location of a School of Fine Arts. The need of a hostel was emphasised by Mr. Justice Oldfield and his colleagues in 1923. The majority of the boys attending the School of Arts and Crafts from outside Madras continue to come from two districts only of the Presidency. But as between the two classes of students there is no question that those who wish to take a course in fine arts have a better

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claim to be provided with hostel accommodation, for there are no such classes in other parts of the Presidency whereas there is an industrial school (if not offering so great a variety of craft teaching as that in the Poonamallee High Road) in almost every district. If the large pillared gallery at present used as an exhibition hall were, as has been suggested, cleared of its contents and the engraving or some other craft class transferred there, the upper storeys of the library block might be converted into dormitory accommodation for from a dozen to sixteen boys, and Mr. Roy Chowdhuri, if he is given the quarters in the school compound, could perform satisfactorily the office of warden.

18. As Mr. Roy Chowdhuri will be much more appropriately employed as Principal of the Art School, he will not be available for the appointment of Superintendent of the Crafts School and the question of how best to fill that post has engaged our earnest consideration. We are of opinion that, if possible, Mr. Porrett, who has special qualifications and great organizing ability should be temporarily deputed by the Department of Education to take charge of the school. If Mr. Porrett's services could be made available for say, a year, time would be given to recruit an officer with the necessary training in artistic crafts competent to take over the permanent appointment, but if one can only be obtained from England, the Committee would suggest that he should be engaged on a short time agreement, so as not to postpone indefinitely the designation of an Indian to the post. Mr. Porrett, if so employed should, in our opinion, be remunerated for his labours by a suitable deputation allowance.

19. In view of Mr. Roy Chowdhuri's comparative inexperience we recommend that the officer selected by the Education Department, whether Mr. Porrett or another, to take charge of the Crafts School after the recess, should be given administrative control of the Fine Arts School also, provided that this control does not connote any interference with the purely artistic side of Mr. Roy Chowdhuri's activities, or affect his right to correspond on personal matters such as leave, etc., direct with the Director of Public Instruction. The Superintendent of the Crafts School should countersign the contingent bills of both schools and be responsible for all consumable stores and the disposal of any products of either school which are put up for sale. At the end of a year Mr. Roy Chowdhuri should be able to assume entire responsibility for the financial and administrative work of the Fine Arts School and have sufficiently mastered the technique of official correspondence.

20. In conclusion the Committee consider such economies should be possible in the present establishment of the Crafts School as will provide funds for the recruitment of an Indian, sufficiently qualified by previous training in Arts and Crafts to be employed as Assistant Superintendent. We have the assurance of Rao Sahib Balakrishna Mudaliyar, who has worked at great disadvantage for over a year without an assistant, that there is no one on the present staff in any of the crafts sections who need be considered in this connexion. An outsider must therefore be recruited and it is hoped that a native of the Presidency may be forthcoming of such attainments as will entitle him, when he gains more experience, to officiate as Superintendent and establish a claim to eventual succession to that appointment. No scheme of reorganization will, in the opinion of the Committee, be entirely satisfactory which makes no provision for a second gazetted appointment in

the Crafts School. The Committee consider that the scale of pay attached to the existing post (Rs. 250—10—350) should be able to attract a man of the stamp indicated and recommend that it should be perpetuated.

K. KAY.
M. BAZL-UL-LAH.
S. V. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR.
T. VASU.
P. F. FYSON.
MALATI PATWARDHAN.
C. W. E. COTTON.

24th April 1929.

Order No. 1856, *Development, dated* 30*th October* 1929.

In March 1929, the Government appointed a Committee composed of the following officials and non-officials to make proposals for the reorganization of the School of Arts and Crafts:—

Mr. C. W. E. Cotton, C.I.E., I.C.S. (*President*).
Mr. P. F. Fyson, M.A.
M.R.Ry. S. V. Ramaswami Mudaliyar Avargal.
,, T. Vasu Nayudu Garu.
Mr. K. Kay.
Mrs. Malati Patwardhan.
The Director of Industries (*Secretary*).

The Committee met four times and examined orally M.R.Ry. Rao Sahib N. R. Balakrishna Mudaliyar and Mr. D. P. Roy Chowdhuri, and submitted their report in April 1929. The Government thank the President and the members of the Committee for their report, and after a careful examination of the recommendations contained therein, proceed to pass the following orders.

2. *Future organization of Fine Arts and Crafts Sections.*—The Committee have recommended the separation of the Fine Arts classes from the Crafts section of the existing school, and their constitution into a separate School of Fine Arts presided over by a Principal working under the administrative control of the Director of Public Instruction in the Education Department. They have also suggested that the School of Arts and Crafts shorn of its advanced painting class and in certain other respects reconstituted, should be transferred from the control of the Industries Department to that of the Education Department. The Government are unable to accept these recommendations. They consider that reliable evidence has not been adduced to show that there will be a steady and adequate demand for instruction in the Fine Arts classes so as to

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justify the institution of a separate school. The School of Arts and Crafts was transferred from the Education to the Industries Department in 1920 after full consideration and the Government do not consider that there are sufficient reasons now for retransferring the school to the Education Department. They therefore direct that both Fine Arts and Industrial Arts or Crafts should continue to be taught in the existing school. The formation of a separate School of Arts will be considered if and when experience of the working of the Fine Arts classes shows that such a step will be justified.

3. The Government accept the following recommendations of the Committee in respect of the detailed working of the Crafts and Fine Arts Sections :—

(i) *Crafts Section.*—(1) (*a*) No admissions should be permitted after a week has elapsed since the opening of a new session.

(*b*) The minimum age limit of candidates admitted should be raised from 10 to 12.

(*c*) A pass in the eighth standard or third form should ordinarily be required of future entrants, but if this is found to operate to the practical exclusion of boys of the artisan castes, such boys with a slightly lower level of literacy may be admitted at the discretion of the Superintendent.

(*d*) All students should be put in a general "beginners' class" to test their tastes.

(2) Annual admissions to each of the classes should be limited to avoid uncertain liability for demands for increase of staff, the total strength of all the classes in the Crafts section being restricted to 300 in the future, as indicated in paragraph 11 of the Committee's report.

(3) The Crafts section should not make a fetish of fixed syllabuses or attempt too rigidly to standardize courses of study; nor should any special facilities be provided for the passing of technical examinations.

(4) The lacquer work section may in future confine itself to a limited further experiment with Indian styles.

(5) A general class for design may be retained.

(6) The library of the school should be well maintained and extended.

(7) Careful records should be maintained of the progress of each pupil.

(8) Majority of the articles now exhibited but not for sale should be disposed of, the Superintendent having discretion to retain a few such models as may be useful for instruction either in the Crafts or the Arts sections.

(ii) *Arts Section.*—(1) Tentatively there will be two Fine Arts classes—one in painting and the other in modelling in clay, with a maximum recruitment annually of 10 and 5 students respectively. There will also be an advanced drawing class of about 16 pupils under an experienced drawing master which will serve as a feeder to the other two classes.

(2) The officer in charge of this section will be responsible for the selection of students for the classes. No age limit for the boys will be prescribed, but a fairly high standard of general education which would enable them to follow intelligently the instruction provided should be insisted on, the officer in charge having discretion to admit boys of 'untutored genius' when such are forthcoming. The full course of training for the painting and the modelling classes will each be for three years. No stipends will ordinarily be given to the pupils, and in any case no stipends will be given to a pupil for more than three years. Students of other Provinces may be admitted at the discretion of the officer in charge on payment of fees. The Director is requested to report to Government when applications from outside the Presidency are received, stating what fees should be prescribed in their case. Part-time pupils, if any are forthcoming, may be admitted. The general lines of teaching in the painting and the modelling classes will be as laid down in paragraph 6 of the Committee's report. The Government agree with the Committee that provision should be made for the regular employment of models and sanction an expenditure of Rs. 1,000 in that connexion. The question of further assistance to be given to the officer in charge of the Fine Arts classes should be examined and reported on by the Director of Industries when there is actual necessity for such assistance.

4. *Retrenchment in the establishment of the Crafts Section.*—The Committee consider that much retrenchment is possible in the paid establishment of maistris, skilled workmen, etc. The Director of Industries is requested to examine the question in detail and submit proposals to Government before 1st January 1930.

5. *Transfer of the Carpet Weaving Section.*—The Committee do not advise either the transfer of this section to the Textile Institute or its abolition altogether, but suggest that the section, with a teacher, two maistris on monthly wages and the collection of drawings and designs, should be transferred to the Anjuman, Madras. The Director of Industries is requested to report what this section is

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now costing the Government for maintenance, and what the financial effect of the suggested transfer to the Anjuman would be. He will also ascertain and report whether the management of that institution would be willing to take over the section and if so on what terms. The Director should also take into consideration the recommendation of the Textile Conference and give his reasons in full if he agrees to the proposed transfer.

6. *Hostel for the school.*—The Director is requested to examine in detail the need for a hostel for the school and submit detailed proposals in due course if he considers that hostel accommodation is absolutely essential.

7. *Assistant Superintendent of the school.*—The Government accept the Committee's recommendation that an Indian sufficiently qualified by previous training in Arts and Crafts should be employed as Assistant Superintendent of the school. The Director of Industries is requested to invite applications and submit proposals for filling the post with effect from the next school year.

* * * *

(By order of the Government, Ministry of Development)

S. V. RAMAMURTI,
Secretary to Government.

Press.

APPENDIX XVI.

[Vide item VI, Papers laid on the table of the House, page 139 supra.]

G.O. No. 2158, Development, dated 3rd December 1929.

READ—the following papers :—

I

Letter from Mr. C. F. GEORGE, F.S.A.A., Assistant Director of Commercial Audit, to the Secretary to Government, Development Department, dated Madras, the 23rd September 1929, No. 13/840.

I have the honour to submit herewith the audit report and accounts of the Government Fisheries Cannery, Chaliyam, for the year ending 31st March 1929.

2. A copy of the report has been forwarded to the Director of Fisheries, with the request that he should kindly forward his remarks thereon to you direct.

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3. Copies of this report and accounts have also been submitted to the Finance Department, Accountant-General, Madras, Director of Commercial Audit and the Superintendent, Government Fisheries Cannery, Chaliyam, for information.

Enclosure.

Audit Report on the Accounts of the Government Fisheries Cannery, Chaliyam, for the year ending 31*st March* 1929.

In the absence of any definite orders from Government as to the future of the cannery the accounts for the year ending 31st March 1929 have been presented in the usual trading form. I understand the Fisheries Committee have reported and suggested either the continuance or improvement or the leasing out of the same with a proviso for carrying out research work, and early orders are requested as to the future of the canneries.

2. No manufacture was carried on during the year and the loss of Rs. 5,624-9-0 incurred was in connexion with disposal of stocks and stores in hand, care and maintenance charges and standing charges for depreciation interest, audit fee, etc. The details are as follows :—

	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
Standing charges—						
Depreciation	1,210	7	9			
Interest	1,569	0	0			
Audit fee, etc.	319	10	9			
				3,099	2	6
Loss on sale of goods	1,394	14	6			
Care and maintenance charges ..	1,130	8	0			
				2,525	6	6
				5,624	9	0

The standing charges will continue to recur, but the other charges should show a substantial reduction in future as the only floating assets remaining to be disposed of are—

	RS.	A.	P.
Raw materials (less reserve Rs. 9,903-5-0) ..	4,201	1	8
Empty cans	481	10	0
Stock in hand	4	7	0
	4,687	2	8

3. The position of stocks was as follows :—

		Tins.	Tins.
(*a*) Chaliyam stocks—			
Opening stock on 1st April 1928		..	217
Sales		44	..
Written off		2	46
Balance in hand on 31st March 1929.	Good ..	81	..
	Bad ..	90	171

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		TINS.	TINS.
(b) London returned stock—			
Opening stock on 1st April 1928 ..	..	..	2,945
Sales ..	..	2,859	..
Written off ..	..	8	2,867
Balance in hand on 31st March 1929.	Good ..	8	..
	Bad ..	70	78

The stocks have therefore been reduced to—

Chaliyam—Eighty-one tins value Rs. 4–1–0.

London returned stock—Eight tins value As. 6

and are now negligible.

4. The sales from the stock returned from London realized a small profit of Rs. 11–10–0 which has gone to diminish the loss incurred during the year. The writing down of the stocks in the previous year was therefore justified. Of the 78 tins of this stock at the close of the year eight tins alone are held to be good and these alone have been valued at Rs. 5 per 100 tins, this being the rate for quick disposal of stocks sanctioned in G.O. Mis. No. 140, Development, dated 23rd January 1929. Out of the Chaliyam closing stock of 171 tins, 81 tins are held to be good and these also have been valued at the same rate.

5. The following items in the Profit and Loss Account call for remarks :—

(i) Tools written off—Rs. 105–11–0. This represents the difference in revaluation at the close of the year.

(ii) The following adjustments on account of stores have been made :—

	RS.	A.	P.
(1) Loss on sale of salt	16	5	1
(2) Loss on first-class firewood	92	3	0
(3) Loss on second-class firewood..	44	11	0
(4) Rubber rings written off—*vide* G.O. Mis. No. 935, Development, dated 26th May 1928	460	0	4
(5) Miscellaneous items written off	11	0	0
Total ..	624	3	5

The writes off under items (4) and (5) alone are covered by sanction and the losses on the others also will now have to be formally sanctioned by the Director.

(iii) Empty cans written off Rs. 481–10–0. The value of the stock of empty cans has been written down by a further sum of Rs. 481–10–0 representing 25 per cent of the original cost of these articles. The cans now stand at 25 per cent of their original value, three-fourths of the value having now been written off.

(iv) A sum of Rs. 250 for audit fee has been charged as in the previous year.

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(v) Depreciation on buildings has been charged at the normal rate but only half the rate has been adopted for depreciation of plant machinery.

(vi) Interest on depreciation reserve. A sum of Rs. 258 representing the interest due at 4·3 per cent on Rs. 6,000 being the depreciation reserve deposited with Government has been taken credit for in the accounts.

6. The Balance sheet may now be considered.

(i) *Plant and machinery.*—A vertical boiler and a steam engine were transferred during the year at their depreciated value of Rs. 305. This amount has also been adjusted to the credit of the Personal Ledger Account by the Accountant-General, but in view of the fact that the concern is not working this amount may be withdrawn by the Accountant-General as 'Recoveries of Investments in Commercial undertakings'. Rupees 95 being the depreciation provided in respect of these assets to date of transfer may also be withdrawn by the Accountant-General and credited to the same head in the Government accounts.

(ii) Stock of cans has been written down to 25 per cent of their original value.

(iii) The book debts are all considered good.

(iv) The loss of Rs. 41,884–14–3 incurred in the previous year has been adjusted to debit of Madras Government Capital account in accordance with the orders conveyed in G.O. Press No. 1987, Development, dated 24th November 1928. Provision for recoupment of Rs. 5,421–2–0 being the expenses payable to Government in respect of 1927–28 having been made in G.O. Mis. No. 1091, dated 28th June 1929, the liability due to Government has been cleared by credit to Government Capital account.

7. The loss of Rs. 5,624–9–0 incurred during the year may also be adjusted to Capital account if Government agree. No recoupment to the concern of the loss is advised as no manufacture is being carried on. As the personal ledger balances will not admit of the amounts due to Government being adjusted Rs. 1,888–10–9 will have to be paid in to the credit of the personal ledger account and withdrawn by the Accountant-General. Funds to meet this demand will have to be provided by reappropriation if no budget provision exists.

8. The cash position seems just sufficient to meet the requirements of the Cannery.

9. Subject to the foregoing remarks I certify that I have obtained all information and explanations that I have required and that the balance sheet referred to in the preceding paragraphs, in my opinion, exhibits a true and correct state of affairs of the Government Fisheries Cannery, Chaliyam, according to the best of my information and explanations given me and as shown by the books of the Cannery.

MADRAS, 21*st September* 1929.

C. F. GEORGE,
Assistant Director of Commercial Audit.

(1)

Sub-Enclosures.

Balance Sheet as at 31st March 1929.

CAPITAL AND LIABILITIES.

	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
Capital, Government of Madras—						
Balance as per last Balance Sheet ..	86,376	13	10			
Add indirect charges of 1927-28 adjusted—*vide* G.O. Mis. No. 1091, dated 28th June 1929	5,421	2	0			
	91,797	15	10			
Less loss of 1927-28 adjusted—*vide* G.O. No. 1987, Development, dated 24th November 1928	41,884	14	3	49,913	1	7
Reserve for Expenses due to Government—						
Audit fee for 1928-29	250	0	0			
Leave and pension contribution ..	69	10	9	319	10	9
Interest Charges payable to Government—						
Interest on capital for 1928-29 ..	1,827	0	0			
Less interest on depreciation reserve invested with Government	258	0	0	1,569	0	0
Liabilities—						
For salaries	35	0	0			
For wages	32	11	10			
For sundry creditors	19	7	0			
Security deposits	50	0	0			
Excess recovery of rent	1	15	0	139	1	10

PROPERTY AND ASSETS.

	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
Fixed Assets—									
Buildings—									
As per last Balance Sheet. ..				18,597	0	0			
Depreciation per last Balance Sheet ..	3,746	6	0						
Depreciation for the year.	566	3	0	4,312	9	0	14,284	7	0
Plant and Machinery—									
As per last Balance Sheet. ..				23,056	9	0			
Less value of Plant and Machinery transferred to Tanur				400	0	0			
				22,656	9	0			
Depreciation per last Balance Sheet ..	4,702	1	9						
Depreciation for the year.	572	4	3						
	5,274	6	0						
Less depreciation on Plant and Machinery transferred	95	0	0	5,179	6	0	17,477	3	0
Furniture—									
As per last Balance Sheet. ..				1,456	2	8			
Depreciation per last Balance Sheet	389	4	2						
Depreciation for the year.	72	0	6	461	4	8	994	14	0
Loose Tools as per Valuation. ..							524	5	0

Balance Sheet as at 31st March 1929—*cont.*

CAPITAL AND LIABILITIES—*cont.*

	RS. A. P.
Grand Total ..	51,940 14 2

PROPERTY AND ASSETS—*cont.*

	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Raw Materials—		
Stores	14,059 8 2	
Packing cases	44 14 6	
	14,104 6 8	
Less reserve for probable loss	9,903 5 0	
		4,201 1 8
Empty cans as per valuation at 25 per cent of cost	..	481 10 0
Stock in Trade	..	4 7 0
Book Debts	..	55 2 3
Depreciation Reserve invested with Government. ..	..	6,000 0 0
Cash and Other Balances—		
Personal ledger account No. 1	63 4 9	
Personal ledger account No. 2	2,218 15 8	
Cash and stamps	10 14 10	
		2,293 3 3
Loss for the year	..	5,624 9 0
Grand Total	..	51,940 14 2

Examined and found correct subject to my report of even date.

MADRAS,
21st September 1929.

C. F. GEORGE,
Assistant Director of Commercial Audit.

TAMIL NADU LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY
TRUTH ALONE TRIUMPHS

(2)

Trading Account for the year ending 31st March 1929.

Part I.

	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
To opening stock at Chaliyam and other places (217 tins)	..			52	6	0
„ Selling expenses—						
Railway freight	17	13	0			
Postage and telegrams	46	9	0			
Raw materials consumed	80	1	3			
Travelling expenses	1	14	0			
Advertisement charges	25	8	0			
Salaries	730	0	0			
Wages	414	12	3			
Miscellaneous expenses	63	3	0			
				1,379	12	6
Total ..	..			1,432	2	6

	RS.	A.	P.
By Sales of canned fish	21	9	0
„ Closing stock at Chaliyam and other places (81 tins) ..	4	1	0
„ Loss transferred to profit and loss account	1,406	8	6
Total ..	1,432	2	6

Part II.

	RS.	A.	P.
To Opening stock of tins returned from London (2,945 tins).	471	3	0
„ Commission to agents	82	7	3
„ Profit on sales transferred to profit and loss account ..	11	10	0
Total ..	565	4	3

	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
By Sales of London returned stock (2,859 tins).	633	8	8			
„ *Less* sales returns	68	10	5			
				564	14	3
„ Closing stock (8 tins)	..			0	6	0
Total ..	..			565	4	3

TAMIL NADU LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY
TRUTH ALONE TRIUMPHS

(3)

Profit and Loss Account for the year ending 31st March 1929.

	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
To Loss brought forward on sales from general stock.	1,406 8 6	
Less profit on sales of consignment stock.	11 10 0	
		1,394 14 6
,, Repairs to buildings	275 10 0	
Tools written off	105 11 0	
Stores written off	624 3 5	
Empty cans written of	481 10 0	
		1,487 2 5
,, Standing charges—		
Audit fee	250 0 0	
Leave and pension contribution	69 10 9	
		319 10 9
,, Depreciation on—		
Buildings	566 3 0	
Plant and machinery	572 4 3	
Furniture	72 0 6	
		1,210 7 9
,, Interest on capital	..	1,827 0 0
Grand Total ..		6,239 3 5

	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
By Miscellaneous receipts	307 3 5	
,, House-rent recovered	49 7 0	
		356 10 5
,, Interest on depreciation reserve deposited with Government.	..	258 0 0
,, Loss carried to balance sheet	..	5,624 9 0
Grand Total ..		6,239 3 5

TAMIL NADU LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY
வாய்மையே வெல்லும்
TRUTH ALONE TRIUMPHS

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II

Letter from Dr. B. SUNDARA RAJ, M.A., PH.D., Director of Fisheries, to the Secretary to Government, Development Department, dated Madras, the 20th November 1929, Ref. No. 2294-P/29-1.

[*Reference*—Letter No. 13/840, dated 23rd September 1929, from the Assistant Director of Commercial Audit, Madras, to Government.]

With reference to the above, I have the honour to submit the following remarks:—

Paragraph 1 of the report.—Government have since passed orders closing the Cannery.

Paragraph 5 (ii).—Items 1 to 3 were sold as per orders conveyed in paragraph 2 (*b*) of the G.O. No. 574, Development, dated 29th March 1928, and as suggested by the Assistant Director of Commercial Audit I am formally sanctioning the write-off under these items.

Paragraph 7.—Since the Accountant-General has adjusted a sum of Rs. 2,146–10–9 in the accounts for March supplemental by debit to the Personal Ledger Account No. 1 of the concern there is a minus balance of Rs. 2,080–4–3 in that account. To meet this there is only a sum of Rs. 1,808–1–1 in the No. 2 account. I have therefore addressed Government for sanction to adjust the loss for 1928–29 to the credit of (1) Investments in Government commercial undertakings, and (2) Personal Ledger No. 2 Account of the concern by debit to 35-E. Losses on account of Commercial concerns—*vide* my letter Ref. No. 2414-P/29, dated 7th November 1929.

Order—No. 2158, *Development, dated 3rd December* 1929

Recorded.

2. *Paragraph 7 of the Audit report.*—Orders have issued in G.O. No. 2119, dated 28th November 1929, for the adjustment of the loss of Rs. 5,624–9–0.

(By order of the Government, Ministry of Development)

S. V. RAMAMURTI,
Secretary to Government.

To the Director of Fisheries.
,, Accountant-General.
,, Finance Department.
,, Director of Commercial Audit (with C.L.).
,, Assistant Director of Commercial Audit.
,, Secretary, Legislative Council (for placing the order on the Council table).
Press.

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Appendix XVII.

(Vide item VI, Papers laid on the table of the House, at page 140 supra.)

G.O. No. 7, Development, dated 3rd January 1930.

Read—the following papers :—

I

Letter from C. F. George, Esq., F.S.A.A., Assistant Director of Commercial Audit, to the Secretary to Government, Development Department, dated Madras, the 29th July 1929, No. 558, C.A.M. 29.

I have the honour to submit herewith the audit report and accounts of the Russellkonda Saw Mills for the nine months ending 31st March 1929.

2. A copy of the report and accounts has been submitted to the Chief Conservator of Forests, Madras, with the request that he should forward his remarks thereon to you direct.

3. Copies of this report and accounts have also been submitted to the Finance Department; Accountant-General, Madras; the Director of Commercial Audit, NewDelhi; Chief Forest Engineer, Madras; Messrs. Parry & Co., Limited, Madras; and the District Forest Officer, Ganjam; and Conservator of Forests, First Circle, Waltair, for information.

Enclosures

(1)

Russellkonda Saw Mills (in liquidation)—Report on the accounts of the mills for nine months ending 31st March 1929.

The Saw Mills have been closed from 1st July 1928 in accordance with the orders of Government in G.O. Ms. No. 504, Development, dated 20th March 1928. Owing to the delay and difficulty in getting a book-keeper, the accounts in commercial form have been discontinued from the date the District Forest Officer took charge of the concern from Messrs. Parry & Co., Limited, namely, 10th July 1928. Since that date the accounts relating to the transactions of the Saw Mills have been incorporated in the General Forest Accounts of the District Forest Officer, Ganjam district, under a distinct heading. The accounts submitted herewith are therefore based primarily on the cash extracts submitted to the District Forest Officer by Rangers and the cash book maintained in the District Forest Officer's office and the figures incorporated have been reconciled with those appearing in the departmental accounts submitted to the Accountant-General.

2. The following accounts for period 11th July to 31st March 1929 are submitted :—

(i) Statement of affairs as at 31st March 1929.

(ii) Realization account for period 11th July 1928 to 31st March 1929.

(iii) Receipts and payments account for period 11th July 1928 to 31st March 1929.

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(iv) Schedule "A" showing details of sundry debtors.

(v) Schedule "B" showing reconciliation of figures appearing in Accountant-General's books with those appearing in the expenditure side of the receipts and payments account (item iii) above.

3. The realization account may be considered first. The object of this account is to show the progress in the disposal of the assets and the gain or loss in doing so. It will be noticed that all the stocks of timber have been disposed of, and there now remains for disposal :—

	Depreciated value.
	RS.
(i) Buildings	1,15,763
(ii) Machinery	1,49,803
(iii) Furniture	4,131
(iv) Loose tools	1,123
(v) Machinery spare parts	1,161
(vi) Tools and general stores	5,870
(vii) Stationery	426

and the following amounts have also to be recovered :—

	RS.
(a) Messrs. Parry & Co., Limited	1,475
(b) Depreciation deposit account	15,000

The Accountant-General has been asked to credit the sum of Rs. 15,000 to Government under "Recoveries from Government Commercial Undertakings." The sum of Rs. 1,475 should have been recovered from Messrs. Parry & Co., Limited, when their claim for leave allowances of their staff amounting to Rs. 3,341–10–8 was paid to them. There has been some negligence in not recovering this amount at the time their claim was settled. In addition to the above assets there is also a sum of Rs. 1,31,034 lying at the credit of Government in the Personal Ledger Account. It was pointed out in paragraph 7 of my audit report for the quarter ending 30th June 1928, that the balance at credit of the Personal Ledger Account except Rs. 5,090 should be withdrawn and paid to the credit of Government as "Recoveries of investments in Government Commercial Undertakings" as the amount is not required for expenditure and there is no purpose in keeping it out of the Government account. In G.O. No. 76, Development, dated 11th January 1929, Chief Conservator's letter No. 6986/28, dated 27th October 1928, there is an agreement to withdraw all but Rs. 5,000 of the balance. I am therefore asking the Accountant-General, Madras, to make the necessary adjustment in the accounts for 1928–29.

4. In the realization account the gain or loss on the sale of the various assets has been brought out. It will be seen that the assets disposed of comprise chiefly the stocks of timber in hand and that the amount realized shows a surplus or credit of Rs. 30,043–1–3. To this has to be added

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miscellaneous receipts amounting to Rs. 323-13-9, making a total credit to Government of Rs. 30,366-15-0. The loss on the sale of assets—chiefly fixed assets—amounts to Rs. 10,797-15-4 to which have to be added—

	RS.	A.	P.
(i) The amount of unexpired insurance premium carried forward on 30th June 1928 ...	2,609	4	3
(ii) Value of consumable stores and stationery used up at the mill during the liquidation	230	13	6
and the total charge or debit is ...	13,638	1	1

and the difference or surplus in the realization account is Rs. 16,728-13-11, which has been carried to the Statement of affairs. The position regarding the disposal of the remaining assets comprising buildings and plant and machinery is as follows:—

(i) The Chief Conservator of Forests has, in his No. 583/28/C-3, dated 26th March 1929, ordered the transfer of the following to the Central Stores at Olavakkot at the prices given below:—

	Depreciated value.			Value at which to be transferred.		
	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
Two hand travelling cranes and one Emerson pump... ...	8,009	11	7	1,430	0	0
Loose tools	1,122	10	7	657	0	0
Tools and general stores, part of Rs. 5,870-1-8	2,396	12	6	1,198	12	0

(ii) Government in G.O. Ms. No. 1158, dated 9th July 1929, have directed that the buildings and furniture should be transferred to Public Works Department and the machinery be sold to some engineering firm or machinery broker on a commission basis and the Chief Conservator has been asked to take steps for the disposal of the same.

5. The next account for consideration is the Receipts and Payments account. Under receipts and payments an adjustment of an advance of Rs. 575 to Messrs. Parry & Co, Limited, staff for travelling expenses has been adjusted. The items here call for no special remarks. Of the actual expenditure of Rs. 10,826-5-7, Rs. 7,484-10-11 was in payment of outstanding liabilities, expenses for delivery of sleepers and care and maintenance. The balance of Rs. 3,341-10-8 represents the payment to Messrs. Parry & Co. in connexion with their claim for leave allowances due under contracts, and sanctioned in G.O. Ms. No. 1223, Development, dated 28th July 1928. Under receipts there is a sum of Rs. 3,539-4-8 shown as a credit due to Forest department. It represents the proportion due for the sale of support logs and 18 cubic feet of surplus props with other timber, the property of the Russellkonda Saw Mills. The support timber were supplied free of cost to the mill by the Forest department for use in their timber yard, but they remained the property of the Forest department and the credit for the amount realized should therefore go to them. See also paragraph 9 (ix) below.

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6. The Statement of affairs calls for no remarks. On the assets side the figures for fixed and floating assets, other than sundry debtors and personal ledger account, are taken from the last column of the realization account. To the figure in the realization account for sundry debtors, adjustments made during the accounting period of Rs. 3,014–12–9 (vide Schedule "A") have been added. The balance of the personal ledger account has been arrived at as under :—

	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
Balance at end of 30th June 1928				1,30,542	1	6
Add receipts realized from July 1928 to March 1929	94,584	9	6			
Cash balance remitted	139	8	9			
				94,724	2	3
				2,25,266	3	9
Deduct expenses from July 1928 to March 1929	11,401	5	7	...		
Amount due to Accountant-General as shown on the liabilities side of the balance sheet for 30th June 1928 and adjusted by the Accountant-General.	29,511	13	3			
The profit and loss adjusted by Accountant-General	53,319	0	10			
				94,232	3	8
				1,31,034	0	1

The balance as per Accountant-General's books on 31st March 1929 was Rs. 1,83,670–10–4 against which the following adjustments advised in this office letter No. 379 C.A.M./29, dated 14th June 1929, have to be made in the accounts for March final :—

	RS.	A.	P.
(i) On account of Mr. Dawson's pay	996	0	0
(ii) Other items net	51,640	10	3
	52,636	10	3
and the net balance will be ...	1,31,034	0	1

which is in agreement with figure shown in these accounts.

7. On the liabilities side the capital stands at the amount at which it was carried in the quarterly report of 30th June 1928. I have made no provision for the adjustment of Rs. 67–10–0 on account of a tell-tale clock purchased from circulating capital and sanctioned in G.O. No. 1221, Development, dated 27th July 1928. As no adjustment has yet been made in respect of this item no practical purpose will be served by making adjustment now, as it will only go to swell the cash balance which is already due for credit to Government owing to the closing down of the concern. Included in the liabilities is the item of Rs. 3,539–4–8 representing value of the props

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supplied by the Forest department for the use of Saw Mills timber yard—vide paragraph 5 ante. The net result of the transactions appearing in the realization account and the receipts and payments account, is a credit to Government of Rs. 6,926-16-3 arising chiefly from the sale of stocks of timber when the mill was closed and on which profit was to be expected. In future, instead of credits, debits are likely to appear, and for that reason the balance has been carried forward to bring out in one figure the total loss to Government, on the liquidation of the concern including expenses in winding up the same.

8. It may be of interest to know the details of the gains or losses made in the disposal of the assets and these are given below :—

	Gain.			Loss.		
	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
Assets disposed of—						
Fixed assets—						
Furniture	0	1	11	192	6	0
Buildings	...			7,386	15	2
Tram line	1,296	2	0	...		
Lorry	3,411	0	8	...		
Motor car	403	3	0	...		
Cycle	39	0	0	...		
Total fixed assets ...	5,149	7	7	7,579	5	2
Floating assets—						
Loose tools	...			85	7	4
Machinery spare parts ...	...			1,408	6	0
Tools and general stores ...	6	5	10	1,409	0	11
Stationery	0	6	9	315	11	11
Stock in trade	24,886	13	1	...		
Total floating assets ...	24,893	9	8	3,218	10	2
Grand total ...	30,043	1	3	10,797	15	4
Net gain	...			19,245	1	11

9. A more detailed review of the gains and losses arising under each of the items noted above is given below :—

(i) *Buildings.*—One timber shed at Berhampur and a motor shed at the Mills were sold in auction with the approval of the Conservator of

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Forests, Waltair Circle, at a loss of Rs. 7,386-15-2 over the depreciated book value as per details below :—

Name of building.	Depreciated book value on 30th June 1928.			Sale amount.			Loss.		
	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
Timber shed	8,112	3	10	1,750	0	0	6,362	3	10
Motor shed	1,294	11	4	270	0	0	1,024	11	4
Total ...	9,406	15	2	2,020	0	0	7,386	15	2

(ii) *Furniture.*—Furniture borne on the mill books at a depreciated value of Rs. 647-1-1 was transferred to other Forest Officers for Rs. 454-13-0. The loss was due to the transfer of an iron safe to the District Forest Officer's office, Ganjam, with the approval of the Conservator at a valuation of Rs. 150 against the depreciated book value of Rs. 342-6-0.

(iii) *Tram line.*—All the tramway materials have been disposed of except those detailed below, the transfer of which to the District Forest Officer, Nellore, is under correspondence :—

Eight pairs of wheels.
One turn-table.
One hundred iron sleepers.
Forty fishplates.
Six trucks with wooden frames.
Two iron pieces.
Twelve bearings.
Four brackets for wheels.

The wooden sleepers were sold in auction for Rs. 400; the value on the books, and rails measuring 4,428 r. feet with bolts and fishplates were transferred to the Public Works Department (Executive Engineer, Ganjam division) for Rs. 1,296-2-0. So far there has been a profit of Rs. 1,296-2-0 under this item.

(iv) *Lorry, motor car and cycle.*—These have been disposed of at a profit of Rs. 3,853-3-8 as shown below :—

Names of articles.	To whom sold.	Depreciated book value on 30th June 1928.			Amount realized.	Profit.		
		RS.	A.	P.	RS.	RS.	A.	P.
Lorry	Aska Sugar Works ..	888	15	4	4,300	3,411	0	8
Motor car	Messrs. Parry & Co., Limited.	96	13	0	500	403	3	0
Cycle	District Forest Office, Ganjam, for office use.	1	0	0	40	39	0	0
		985	12	4	4,840	3,853	3	8

(v) *Loose tools.*—The amount of Rs. 113 realized is the estimated value of two sets of stocks and dies and one ratchet brace transferred to Central Stores, Olavakkot, with the approval of the Chief Conservator of Forests against the book value of Rs. 198-7-4.

(vi) *Spares stock.*—Similarly four band saws 27′ long and twelve band saws 34′ 3″ long—book value Rs. 2,815–6–0—were under the orders of the Chief Conservator of Forests transferred to Olavakkot Central Stores at an estimated value of Rs. 1,407.

(vii) *Tools and general stores.*—Of the balance on 30th June 1928, articles valued at Rs. 1,628–13–10 were sold in auction for Rs. 226–2–9 with the approval of the Conservator resulting in a loss of Rs. 1,402–11–1 and articles valued at Rs. 145–10–0 were used up in the mills.

(viii) *Stationery.*—Stationery articles bearing a book value of Rs. 447–10–2 were disposed of as follows:—

	RS.	A.	P.
(1) Destroyed	145	12	11
(2) Sold in auction	194	14	0
(3) Issued for use in District Forest Officer's office	21	11	9
(4) Used up in mills	85	3	6
Total ...	447	10	2

All stationery bearing printed headings of Saw Mills or of Messrs. Parry & Co. were destroyed with the approval of the Conservator of Forests.

The articles sold in auction fetched only Rs. 25–5–9 resulting in a loss of Rs. 169–8–3.

(ix) *Stock in trade (a) Uncut logs.*—There was an excess of 18 cubic feet over the book balance of 7,441 cubic feet as at 30th June 1928. These together with 3,465 cubic feet of support logs supplied to the mills by the Forest department free of charge (vide paragraph 5 above) were sold in auction for Rs. 11,100–9–3. The proportionate sale-proceeds of 7,441 cubic feet, namely, Rs. 7,561–4–7, are shown in the accounts as a credit against mill stocks and the balance under miscellaneous receipts. The amount realized works out to a rate of Re. 1–0–3 per cubic foot which is more than three times the average rate of As. 5–1 per cubic foot at which logs were issued to the mills during the period 1st April to 30th June 1928.

Sawn scantlings.—The balance at end of 30th June 1928 consisted of sleepers and scantlings at the mills at Russellkonda and at Berhampur depot. The sleepers at Russellkonda were conveyed to Berhampur and the stocks were disposed of as shown below:—

Species.	Quantity.	Amount realized.			Rate per cubic foot.		
	C.FT.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
Sal scantlings at mills ...	15,600·49	29,251	0	0	1	14	0
Piasal scantlings at mills ...	844·25	963	0	0	1	2	3
Scantlings at Berhampur ...	1,186·83	2,972	12	6	2	8	1
Sleepers at Berhampur ...	6,352·22	14,245	1	0	2	3	11
	23,983·79	47,431	13	6			

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There was an excess of 1·4 cubic feet. The scantlings at the mills at Russellkonda were sold with the approval of the Conservator in one lot at a flat rate of Rs. 1–14–0—delivery ex-mills. This rate seems low compared with the following prices realized :—

	Rate per cubic foot. RS.	A.	P.
At Russellkonda—			
Sale of logs—mill quality and rejects which were used as props	1	0	3
At Berhampur—			
Scantlings	2	8	1

These rates were realized at public auctions, and as the cost of transport from Russellkonda to Berhampur—according to 1927–28 figures—was As. 6–8 per cubic foot. *Prima facie* it would seem that a better price would have been obtained had the Russellkonda stocks been taken down to Berhampur for sale.

The average selling rate realized for sawn timber was Rs. 1–15–8 per cubic foot against Rs. 2–6–8 during the period 1st April to 30th June 1928 and Rs. 2–9–6·47 for 1927–28, but no useful comparison can be made as the Rs. 1–15–8 rate per cubic foot is chiefly for clearance of stock by auction.

10. *Cash position.*—The cash position on 31st March 1929 is as follows :—

	RS.	A.	P.
Personal ledger balance	1,31,034	0	1
Sundry debtors	4,489	15	7
	1,35,523	15	8
Liabilities	3,539	4	8
Balance	1,31,984	11	0

A sum of Rs. 5,000 may be left in the personal ledger account for meeting liquidation expenses and the balance of Rs. 1,26,984–11–0 withdrawn and credited to "Recoveries of investments from Government Commercial Undertakings."

11. Subject to the foregoing remarks I certify that I have obtained all the information I have required and that the statement of affairs of the Russellkonda Saw-Mills (in liquidation) as at 31st March 1929 signed by me as relative hereto represents a true and correct state of affairs according to the best of my information and explanation given me.

(2)

RUSSELLKONDA SAW MILLS (IN LIQUIDATION).

Statement of affairs as at 31st March 1929.

CAPITAL AND LIABILITIES.

	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Capital—Government of Madras, Forest Department—			
Balance as per last balance sheet.		..	4,18,335 3 10
Sundry creditors—			
Due to District Forest Officer, Ganjam, being the amount realized by the sale of rejected logs		..	3,539 4 8
Realization account and liquidation expenses and claim arising therefrom to be carried forward to the next account—			
Receipts—			
Net surplus on sale of assets ..		16,728 13 11	
Charges—			
Winding up expenses	6,460 9 0		
Leave salary of manager and assistant sanctioned in G.O. Mis. No. 1223, Development, dated 28th July 1928	3,341 10 8	9,802 3 8	
			6,926 10 3

PROPERTY AND ASSETS.

	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Buildings—			
At cost on 30th June 1928		1,47,557 4 11	
Less depreciation to end of 30th June 1928	22,387 8 7		
Value of buildings sold —Depreciated value ..	9,406 15 2	31,794 7 9	
			1,15,762 13 2
Machinery—			
At cost		2,17,411 9 0	
Less depreciation to end of 30th June 1928		67,608 13 10	
			1,49,802 11 2
Furniture—			
At cost		6,696 6 6	
Less depreciation to end of 30th June 1928 ..	1,918 5 8		
Less furniture sold ..	647 1 1	2,565 6 9	
			4,130 15 9
Loose tools—			
At cost as per last balance sheet ..		1,321 1 11	
Less value of tools sold		198 7 4	
			1,122 10 7
Machinery spare parts—			
As per last balance sheet		3,976 14 5	
Less value of parts sold		2,815 6 0	
			1,161 8 5
Tools and general stores—			
As per last balance sheet		7,644 9 6	
Less value of parts disposed of		1,774 7 10	
			5,870 1 8
Stationery—			
As per last balance sheet		874 0 6	
Less value of articles disposed of ..		447 10 2	
			426 6 4

Statement of affairs as at 31st March 1929—*cont.*

CAPITAL AND LIABILITIES—*cont.*	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	PROPERTY AND ASSETS—*cont.*	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
			Sundry debtors—		
			Due by Messrs. Parry & Co., Ltd. (old item)	1,475 2 10	
			Due for assets sold as per schedule A (new items)	3,014 12 9	
					4,489 15 7
			Depreciation deposit fund	..	15,000 0 0
			Personal Ledger accounts—Saw Mill ..	..	1,31,034 0 1
Grand total ..		4,28,801 2 9	Grand total ..		4,28,801 2 9

Examined and found correct subject to my report of even date.

C. F. GEORGE,
Assistant Director of Commercial Audit.

Madras, 8th July 1929.

TRUTH ALONE TRIUMPHS

(3)

RUSSELLKONDA SAW

Realization account for period

Description of assets.	Value as per balance sheet on 30th June 1928.			Book transfers.			Cash realizations.		
	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
Buildings depreciated value	1,25,169	12	4	..			1,985	0	0
Machinery do.	1,49,802	11	2	..			..		
Furniture do.	4,778	0	10	352	14	0	..		
Tram line do.	400	0	0	..			400	0	0
Lorry do.	888	15	4	..			4,300	0	0
Motor car do.	96	13	0	..			500	0	0
Cycle do.	1	0	0	..			..		
Loose tools do.	1,321	1	11	..			..		
Machinery spare parts value	3,976	14	5	..			..		
Tools and general stores value	7,644	9	6	..			226	2	9
Stationery value	874	0	6	..			25	5	9
Stock in trade value	..			..			..		
Uncut logs	2,215	15	0	..			7,561	4	7
Cut timber value	27,890	6	0	..			47,431	13	6
Book debts for timber sold	27,363	14	6	..			27,363	14	6
Due by Messrs. Parry & Co.	1,475	2	10	..			..		
Advance travelling allowance to Messrs. Parry & Co.'s staff	575	0	0	..			..		
Depreciation deposit fund	15,000	0	0	..			..		
Unexpired insurance premium	2,609	4	3	..			..		
Total ..	3,72,083	9	7	352	14	0	89,793	9	1
Add receipts on account of sales of items not appearing in the balance sheet as at 30th June 1928	..			..			323	13	9
Total ..	3,72,083	9	7	352	14	0	90,117	6	10
Profit on realization—									
Profits on assets disposed of	30,043	1	3						
Miscellaneous receipts	323	13	9						
				30,366	15	0	..		
Loss on realization—									
Loss on disposal of assets	13,407	3	7						
Value of articles used up in the Mills ..	230	13	6						
				13,638	1	1	..		
Surplus carried to statement of affairs				16,728	13	11	..		

TAMIL NADU LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY
TRUTH ALONE TRIUMPHS

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MILLS (IN LIQUIDATION).

11th July to 31st March 1929.

Sundry debtors—Value of articles disposed of but not realized.			Articles used up in the Mills.			Loss on realization.			Profit on realization.			Advance of travelling allowance adjusted.			Balance on 31st March 1929.		
RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
35	0	0	..			7,386	15	2	..			..			1,15,762	13	2
..			..			..			..			..			1,49,802	11	2
101	15	0	..			192	6	0	0	1	11	..			4,130	15	9
1,296	2	0	..			..			1,296	2	0	..			..		
..			..			..			3,411	0	8	..			..		
..			..			..			403	3	0	..			..		
40	0	0	..			..			39	0	0	..			..		
113	0	0	..			85	7	4	..			..			1,122	10	7
1,407	0	0	..			1,408	6	0	..			..			1,161	8	5
..			145	10	0	1,409	0	11	6	5	10	..			5,870	1	8
21	11	9	85	3	6	315	11	11	0	6	9	..			426	6	4
..			..			..			..			..			..		
..			..			..			5,345	5	7	..			..		
..			..			..			19,541	7	6	..			..		
..			..			..			..			..			..		
..			..			..			..			..			1,475	2	10
..			..			..			..			575	0	0	..		
..			..			..			..			..			15,000	0	0
..			..			2,609	4	3	..			..			..		
3,014	12	9	230	13	6	13,407	3	7	30,043	1	3	575	0	0	2,94,752	5	11
..			..			..			323	13	9	..			..		
3,014	12	9	230	13	6	13,407	3	7	30,366	15	0	575	0	0	2,94,752	5	11
..			..			..			..			..			..		
..			..			..			..			..			..		
..			..			..			..			..			..		

RUSSELLKONDA SAW MILLS (IN LIQUIDATION).

Receipts and payments account for period 11th July 1928 to 31st March 1929.

RECEIPTS.

	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
To opening cash balance, on 30th June 1928	..			139	8	9
To withdrawal from personal ledger account	..			10,826	5	7
To sales and disposals of assets—						
Buildings	1,985	0	0			
Furniture	352	14	0			
Tram line	400	0	0			
Lorry	4,300	0	0			
Motor car	500	0	0			
Tools and general stores	226	2	9			
Stationery	25	5	9			
Logs	7,561	4	7			
Cut scantlings	47,431	13	6			
Book debts	27,363	14	6			
Advance of travelling allowance	575	0	0			
				90,721	7	1
To sales of items not appearing in the balance sheet as at 30th June 1928, and other receipts—						
Rent of buildings	90	11	0			
Sale-proceeds of gas light	32	0	0			
Miscellaneous	201	2	9			
				323	13	9
To sales of support logs supplied free of charges by the Forest department but taken credit to Saw Mill receipts in the forest accounts	..			3,539	4	8
Grand total				1,05,550	7	10

PAYMENTS.

	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
By payment to the credit of personal ledger account	..			94,149	2	3
By creditors—						
Commission to Messrs. Parry & Co., Ltd.	1,379	7	10			
" Depot writer, Berhampur	6	6	1			
" Sitharamamurti	17	13	0			
" Mr. A. V. Ramamurti	93	11	0			
" Zamindar of Nandigam	101	12	0			
				1,599	1	11
By payments in connexion with winding up—						
Transport of sleepers	1,393	8	0			
Commission on sales	711	10	0			
Establishment	1,455	12	0			
Half the pay and full travelling allowance of the Forest Engineer and his establishment	996	0	0			
Travelling allowance of the establishment of Messrs. Parry & Co. for return journey	677	1	0			
Wages	463	14	0			
Rates and taxes	385	8	0			
Repairs to machinery	81	2	0			
Rent on land	18	0	0			
Miscellaneous	278	2	0			
				6,460	9	0
By payment of leave salaries of the manager and his assistant of the Mills chargeable to the trading accounts of previous years	..			3,341	10	8
Grand total				1,05,550	7	10

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RUSSELLKONDA SAW MILLS (IN LIQUIDATION).

SCHEDULE A showing details of sundry debtors.

Names of debtors.	Amount. RS. A. P.	Remarks.
Old items—		
Messrs. Parry & Co., Ltd. ...	1,475 2 10	The recovery was evidently lost sight of by the District Forest Officer, Ganjam.
New items—		
P. Venkatanarasiah ...	35 0 0	Since recovered in 1929-30.
Special Forest Officer, Parlakimedi Maliahs.	92 3 1	Cost of furniture transferred.
District Forest Officer, North Cuddapah.	9 11 11	Cost of call bell transferred.
District Forest Officer, Ganjam.	61 11 9	Cost of cycle and stationery transferred.
Forest Exploitation Officer, Olavakkot.	1,520 0 0	Cost of band saws, stocks and dies and ratchet brace transferred.
Executive Engineer, Public Works Department, Ganjam division.	1,296 2 0	Value of tram rails sold to him.
Total ...	4,489 15 7	

SCHEDULE B showing reconciliation of figures appearing in Accountant-General's books with those appearing in the expenditure side of the receipts and payments account.

	RS. A. P.
As per Accountant-General's figure ...	4,305 14 10
Deduct amount that should have been shown by the Accountant-General under remittances but shown as charges	658 8 3
	3,647 6 7
Deduct excess pay drawn in March 1929 and recovered later	3 10 0
	3,613 12 7

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	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
Brought forward ...				3,643	12	7
Add commission paid ...	1,379	7	10			
,, leave salary ...	3,341	10	8			
,, sleeper transport ...	1,256	0	0			
				5,977	2	6
Expenditure for July 1928				88	6	6
				9,709	5	7
Half pay and travelling allowance of Olavakkot Officer				996	0	0
Advance of travelling allowance ...				575	0	0
Pay of forest guards, etc.				121	0	0
				11,401	5	7
As per receipts and payments account ...				11,401	5	7

II

Letter from C. F. GEORGE, Esq., F.S.A.A., Assistant Director of Commercial Audit, to the Secretary to Government, Development Department, dated Madras, the 30th July 1929, No. 584 C.A.M./29.

In continuation of my letter No. 558 C.A.M./29, dated 29th July 1929, forwarding the audit report and accounts of the Russellkonda Saw Mills for the nine months ending 31st March 1929, I have the honour to state that the Accountant-General, Madras, informs me that he has made the adjustments referred to in paragraph 3 (*b*) of the audit report referred to above.

III

Letter from R. D. RICHMOND, Esq., I.F.S., Chief Conservator of Forests, to the Secretary to Government, Development Department, dated Madras, the 25th October 1929, Ref. No. 5730/29-C-3.

The following remarks are offered on the audit report of the Russellkonda Saw Mills for the nine months ending 31st March 1929.

2. *Paragraph* 3 *of the audit report.*—It will be seen that all the timber stocks have been disposed of and the buildings been transferred to the Public Works Department. Fixed and floating assets of the book value of Rs. 32,631 have also been disposed of. There remain assets of the book value of Rs. 1,62,514 still to be disposed of. When these are cleared the realizations will be brought to account by the District Forest Officer and watched and

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audited by the Accountant-General. There appears to be absolutely no need for periodic audit by the Assistant Director of Commercial Audit until the liquidation is completed as stated by him in his letter No. 742/C.A. 9/1928, dated 2nd June 1928, printed in G.O. No. 76, Development, dated 2nd June 1928. The commercial audit is unnecessary; it involves needless expenditure and may be discontinued.

3. *Paragraph* 3 (*b*) *of the audit report—Recovery of excess commission* (*Rs.* 1,475) *paid to Messrs. Parry & Co.*—Messrs. Parry & Co. claimed payment of commission to the Mill Manager, on the profits of 1926–27 without deducting interest charges. Government directed that commission should be calculated on the net profits as reported in the audited accounts for the year—vide Government Memorandum No 403–I/27–16, dated 9th December 1927. The order was duly notified to Messrs. Parry & Co. But they paid the commission calculated on the profits of 1926–27 and 1927–28 without deducting interest. The excess amount thus paid by them amounted to Rs. 1,475. In the audit report for 1927–28 the Assistant Director of Commercial Audit pointed out that in accordance with the orders of Government the Mill Manager should be allowed commission only on the net profits after deducting interest and suggested that the excess amount of commission should be recovered from them. The Auditor's view was supported by this office. The Government held that the contention of the Assistant Director of Commercial Audit was correct—vide G.O. No. 1623, Development, dated 26th September 1928. The orders of Government were duly communicated to the District Forest Officer and Conservator. But the amount has not been recovered as yet. The Conservator has been ordered to take immediate steps to recover the amount and to state why this was not done before.

4. *Withdrawal of the amount at the credit of the personal ledger account.*—Reference is invited to the letter from the Assistant Director of Commercial Audit No. 584 C.A.M./29, dated 30th July 1929, in which he has stated that the Accountant-General has withdrawn the amount from the personal ledger account.

5. *Paragraph* 6 *of the audit report—Statement of affairs.*—The Conservator brings to notice that the revenue realized from July 1928 to March 1929 was Rs. 94,354–2–0 as detailed in the statement enclosed, and not Rs. 94,584-9-6 as stated by the Auditor.

6. *Paragraph* 9 (*ix*) *of the audit report—Sale of scantlings at Russellkonda.*—The stocks at Russellkonda contained a lot of short lengths and there was considerable degrade. It was estimated that

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they would not fetch more than Rs. 1-12-0 to Rs. 2 per cubic foot and that any price over Rs. 1-12-0 should be accepted, provided the whole stock was taken in one lot. Auction would have been defeated by combination in Russellkonda, while transport to Berhampur would have taken a long time ; it is doubtful if it could have been done at the rate suggested and the employment of a depot staff for a considerable time would have been required. The acceptance of an all-round rate of Rs. 1-14-0 per cubic foot for the whole quantity, with full payment in advance, was certainly in the best interests of Government.

ENCLOSURE.

		RS.	A.	P.
Revenue realized in	July 1928	18	2	0
Do.	August 1928	64,738	3	6
Do	September 1928	14,213	9	6
Do.	October 1928	523	13	0
Do.	November 1928	14,249	12	0
Do.	December 1928	38	0	0
Do.	January 1929	38	0	0
Do.	February 1929	30	8	3
Do.	March 1929	956	14	0
	Total ...	94,806	14	3
Deduct—Refunds		749	0	0
		94,057	14	3
Deduct—Amount already adjusted by the Saw Mill Agent prior to July 1928 and again adjusted in August 1928 as per Berhampur depot-keeper's cash sheet for July 1928 ...		537	9	3
Add—Cost of motor-car not included in the above		500	0	0
Add—Cost of furniture supplied to the Special Forest Officer, Parlakimedi Maliahs, and cost of a call bell supplied to the District Forest Officer, North Cuddapah—Accountant-General's No. F.I. 84, dated 12th June 1929.		101	15	0
Add—As per Accountant-General's No. F. 246/Comml., dated 27th August 1928		164	4	0
Add—Cost of tell-tale clock—vide Accountant-General's No. F.I./Comml. 119, dated 1st July 1929		67	10	0
	Total ...	94,354	2	0

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Order No. 7, Development, dated 3rd January 1930.

Recorded.

2. The Government agree with the Chief Conservator that there is no need to continue the audit of the accounts of the concern by the Assistant Director of Commercial Audit.

3. *Paragraph 3 of the audit report.*—The Chief Conservator is requested to report whether the amount due from Messrs. Parry & Co. has since been recovered.

4. *Paragraph 6 of the audit report.*—The attention of the Assistant Director of Commercial Audit is invited to paragraph 5 of the Chief Conservator's remarks.

(By order of the Governor in Council)

S. V. RAMAMURTI,
Secretary to Government.

To the Chief Conservator of Forests.
,, Accountant-General (through the Finance Department).
,, Finance Department.
,, Assistant Director of Commercial Audit.
,, Secretary, Legislative Council Office (for placing on the Council Table).
,, Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Education, Health and Lands (with C.L.)
,, Auditor-General (with C.L.).

APPENDIX XVIII.

[Vide item VI, Papers laid on the table of the House at page 140 supra.]

G.O. No. 111, Revenue, dated 23rd January 1930.

READ—the following papers :—

I

G.O. No. 2221, Revenue, dated 25th September 1928.

[ABSTRACT.—Survey and settlement—East Godavari—Polavaram and Yellavaram divisions—Rented villages—Proposals—Placed on the Council table.]

II

G.O. No. 2874, Revenue, dated 8th December 1928.

[ABSTRACT.—Survey and settlement—East Godavari—Polavaram division—Cammiade's experimentally settled villages and rented villages—Orders passed.]

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III

Reference from the Board of Revenue (Land Revenue and Settlement), No. F. 8544/28-8, dated 29th November 1929.

C. W. E. COTTON, Esq., C.I.E., I.C.S.,
Commissioner of Land Revenue and Settlement.

Read—the following papers :—

(i)

G.O. No. 2874, Revenue, dated 8th December 1928.

(ii)

Letter from J. B. BROWN, Esq., I.C.S., Collector, East Godavari, Cocanada, dated the 17th October 1929, R.C. No. 7042/29–A-8.

[Settlement—East Godavari district—Polavaram division—42 villages experimentally settled by Mr. Cammiade—Scheme report submitted.]

I have the honour to submit the scheme report sent by the Special Settlement Officer, No. I Party.

2. The classification of soils is lenient as is clear from the very modest enhancement in the assessment on dry lands. No reasonable exception can be taken to it. The dry grouping also is appropriate.

3. The classification of irrigation sources follows the classification adopted in the settled villages of Polavaram. As regards private tanks I can see no logical reason for giving preferential treatment to the two private tanks in Puchikapadu, one of which is an unrecognized private tank. In my opinion there should be no exception to the general principle adopted in each class of cases.

4. The proposal to assess manavari land at rates one taram higher than the appropriate dry rates may be adopted.

5. The financial results show a large increase in assessment under wet land. This is due to the very low level of wet rates obtaining at present. The proposed wet rates yield an average of only Rs. 3 an acre approximately.

6. I consider it imprudent for Government to bind themselves to levy no charge for second crop on wet lands during the period of settlement. It is impossible to foresee what developments there will be in irrigation in the next 30 years. The charge for a second crop in registered single crop wet lands may be regulated by paragraph 1 (1) and (2) of Board's Standing Order No. 5.

7. I support the proposal that the present kistbandi be replaced by one of four equal instalments payable in October, November, February and March.

8. I presume that the ordinary village accounts should be maintained in future for the newly settled villages. In paragraph 3 of his endorsement R.C. No. A-8/6782, dated 12th May 1926, Mr. Bracken reported that village establishment for two additional

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villages would be required if the rented and Cammiade's experimentally settled villages were brought under a regular settlement. I shall report further on this point.

9. Paragraph 7 of the draft notification will require modification if the Board concurs in the view expressed by me in paragraph 6 above. Paragraph 11 of the draft notification will need alteration if the two private tanks are treated as Government tanks.

ENCLOSURE.

Letter from M. K. VELLODI, Esq., I.C.S., Special Settlement Officer (Settlement Department), Party No. I, Cocanada, to the Secretary to the Commissioners of Land Revenue and Settlement, Madras (through the Government Agent, East Godavari district), dated 29th August 1929, R. Dis. No. 9/R-29.

[Settlement—East Godavari district—Polavaram division—42 villages experimentally settled by Mr. Cammiade—Scheme report—Submitted.]

I beg to submit my proposals for the settlement on ryotwari principles of the 42 villages in the Polavaram taluk which were experimentally settled by Mr. Cammiade.

2. *Previous revenue history.*—Prior to the experimental settlement by Mr. Cammiade these villages had been rented out by Government from year to year to the highest bidder who in turn distributed the rent over the actual holdings and collected it from the occupiers of the land. This system was considered to be unsatisfactory and it was decided that arrangements should be made for the establishment of direct relations between the Government and the cultivators. The object of the experimental settlement of Mr. Cammiade was to give effect to this decision. His proposals were sanctioned in G.O. No. 2233, Revenue, dated 22nd July 1911. Their main features were that a flat rate based on the average rents for the 10 years preceding fasli 1319 was imposed on both dry and wet lands subject to a maximum of 8 annas in the case of dry lands and Re. 1 in the case of wet lands and that the assessment thus calculated was collected by Government direct from the occupiers of land. The rates varied from 2 annas to 8 annas an acre for dry land and 6 annas to Re. 1 for wet. No extra charge was levied for the cultivation of a wet crop on dry land or of a second crop on wet land. Occupancy right was not recognized and neither a classification of soils nor a grouping of dry lands or of irrigation sources was made. This experimental settlement was sanctioned for three years and the Collector was asked to report on the success or otherwise of the experiment after that period. In 1917, the Collector reported that the experiment was a success and accordingly in G.O. No. 544, Revenue, dated 8th February 1918, the Government ordered its continuance for a further period, subject however to the modification that the wet rates fixed by Mr. Cammiade were to be enhanced by 25 per cent and that a uniform water-rate of Re. 1 per acre was to be charged on dry lands irrigated with water from Government sources of irrigation. The rates as thus revised were to be in force until the next resettlement of the settled villages in the Polavaram division, i.e., until the end of fasli 1338. The period of the existing arrrangements has thus expired in the 42 villages under report.

3. *Survey and Settlement.*—The villages were surveyed for the first time in connexion with the experimental settlement of Mr. Cammiade. In G.O.

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Ms. No. 1805, Revenue, dated 19th October 1926, a revision survey of the villages was sanctioned and the survey was notified in B.P. Ms. No. 2921, dated 14th December 1926. The survey was carried out by Survey Party No. II. Appendix I shows the areas under the several descriptions of land in the 42 villages in question according to the revision survey in comparison with similar areas as per the Cammiade's experimental settlement and the latest revenue accounts. The aggregate area of the 42 villages remains much the same as before, but alterations have been made in the descriptions of land during the course of the final check of survey records and the preliminary settlement operations. These alterations are due to the revisions of the ayacut and the correct classification of poramboke lands with strict reference to the communal requirements of the tract, which are some of the changes incidental to a ryotwari settlement.

As regards settlement, a preliminary report was submitted by the Special Settlement Officer—Mr. Holdsworth—with his letter R.O.C. No. 249-B and C/26, dated 6th May 1926, in which he proposed that a full settlement of the tract on ordinary lines should be introduced and occupancy rights conferred on the existing cultivators in respect of lands in their occupation. In paragraph 2 of G.O. No. 2874, Revenue, dated 8th December 1928, the Government agreeing with the Special Settlement Officer and the Board of Revenue directed that the villages be settled on ryotwari principles and called for a detailed Scheme Report. The present report deals with the detailed proposals for settlement.

4. *Description of the tract.*—A full description of the tract and of the people is given in Mr. Cammiade's report and in that of Mr. Holdsworth. Of the 42 villages under settlement, 32 lie at the foot of or not very far from the Pappi Hills. These hills lie in the north-east corner of the taluk and in some places rise to a height of nearly 3,000 feet. The remaining ten villages lie in the west on the Nizam's border. Here the country is not hilly but is more in the nature of an undulating plain covered with jungle. There are no rivers, the only stream of any importance being the Byneru which starting from the Pappi Hills runs in a south-easterly direction and joins the Yerra kalva in Kovvur taluk.

The inhabitants are mostly Koyas. The Koyas in Polavaram taluk are, except in one or two villages, different from the Koyas of Bhadrachalam. In fact, there is very little to distinguish them from the people of the plains. They have settled modes of life; they are not so very much addicted to drink and as a consequence, presumably, they are not in the clutches of the sowcar to the same extent as the Koyas of Bhadrachalam. Their methods of cultivation are also less crude. Besides the Koyas the other important castes in these 42 villages are Hill Reddis, Kammas, Malas, Madigas and a few Christians.

5. *Economic condition.*—Recorded statistics for estimating the economic condition of the tract are extremely meagre. This has however been partially made up by the detailed enquiries which have been conducted in each village both by my staff and myself during the course of our inspection.

The aggregate population of the 42 villages as per the census of 1921 has not been separately recorded in the village census statistics. As enumerated by my staff, it is roughly 7,500 which represents an average density of 203 per square mile as against the census figure 123 for the whole division. There is no doubt that the population has increased since the experimental settlement.

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There is a considerable extent of land available for cultivation which affords ample scope for expansion (vide Appendix I).

The soil is almost entirely of the red ferruginous series. Cholam and paddy are the only food grains of importance; castor, gingelly and to a limited extent cumbu, ragi, horsegram and chillies are also grown. The area under the main crops in fasli 1337 is given in Appendix II. Paddy is sown broadcast except in one or two villages where transplantation is resorted to. For paddy the land is ploughed two or three times in July after the monsoon breaks and the seed is sown in August. In September the crop is weeded and the harvest takes place early in December. The crop is then left to dry for one or two months and then trodden by bulls. No manure is used as a rule except that the ryot pens his own sheep or goats in the field. The routine of cultivation as regards the dry crops is almost the same, except that the land is not ploughed so many times; in some cases, as for example cholam, the seed is sown a month or two later than paddy.

Statistics of rainfall are given in Appendix III. It will be seen that the average rainfall in Polavaram is slightly less than the average for the district. It should be borne in mind, however, that the district includes Bhadrachalam and Nugur which are the two taluks where rainfall is heaviest. Most of the rain falls during the south-west monsoon and the average rainfall during this season is even higher than for the district as a whole. The taluk entirely depends upon local rainfall for cultivation and as the cultivation is carried on during the months of the south-west monsoon, any failure of the monsoon must result in a failure of crops. A perusal of the remission figures from faslis 1331 to 1338 (Appendix IV), however, shows that there has been very little remission on account of failure of crops, which would indicate that the rainfall has been on the whole quite sufficient and consistent.

There are no elaborate systems of irrigation in the tract under settlement. In 21 out of the 42 villages there is no wet cultivation at all. In the remaining villages irrigation is carried on from minor irrigation tanks, from a few jungle streams under the control of the Public Works Department and from private tanks, some of which are recognized and others not. At the time of Mr. Cammiade's experimental settlement there were altogether 12 recognized sources of irrigation with a wet ayacut of 150 acres of ayan land and 55 acres of minor inam land. Besides, irrigation is also being carried on by the interception of surface drainage. As already stated, the Government sources were not classified on settlement principles as such a classification was not required for the purposes of experimental settlement, the rate of assessment having been based on the previously existing rentals.

There are two roads in the taluk, namely, the one that runs from Kovvur to Jangareddigudem which does not touch any of the 42 villages, and a road branching off from Koyyalagudem and connecting this road with Polavaram. There is regular bus service on these roads which are both metalled. Of the two, the latter is the more important so far as the villages under settlement are concerned. It will be observed from a perusal of the map * accompanying this report that the villages in the western corner of the taluk are those that are worst served with roads. These are connected by forest roads and fair weather cart-tracts which are impassable during the rains. The only markets for these 42 villages are at Kannapuram, Jilugumilli and Bottayagudem. Produce from these villages is also sold at Jangareddigudem.

* Not printed.

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The following table gives particulars of the agricultural stock in the villages in question. The figures are taken from the cattle census of fasli 1334 for 35 villages. Figures for the other seven villages are not available and the number of cattle existing at present has been adopted. The Koyas drive a brisk trade in these cattle which are bought by the people from the plains.

Statement showing agricultural statistics of the villages experimentally settled by Mr. Cammiade.

Particulars.	Number.
Bulls and bullocks ...	2,860
Cows ...	3,176
Bulls and heifers under four years ...	2,207
He-buffaloes ...	140
She-buffaloes ...	867
Buffaloes under four years ...	534
Sheep ...	522
Goats ...	1,882
Horses and ponies ...	21
Carts ...	131
Ploughs ...	1,247
Oil-mills ...	3

Cases of recorded sales of land are few. There have been practically no cases of sales of wet land, while under dry 71 documents relating to the period from 1911 to 1928 were examined in the Sub-Registrar's Office at Polavaram, and the result is exhibited in the subjoined table.

Proposed rate of assessment.	1911 to 1919.		1920 to 1928.		Ratio of increase in price [columns (3) and (5)].	Ratio of price to assessment [columns (1) and (5)].
	Documents examined.	Price per acre.	Documents examined.	Price per acre.		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
RS. A. P.		RS.		RS.		
0 5 0 ..	4	15	23	21	1·40	67
0 9 0 ..	18	21	14	34	1·62	60
0 12 0 ..	6	32	6	35	1·09	47
Total ..	28	22	43	27	1·23	55

It will be seen that the average price of dry land is Rs. 27 per acre and that there has been no appreciable rise in price since the experimental settlement of Mr. Cammiade. In the villages that I visited, I have not come across any sale of wet land. But my Special Assistant Settlement Officer reports that in one of the villages he inspected there were two such cases and that the lands were sold at Rs. 300 per acre. This is very high price and cannot be regarded as the normal price of the wet land in the tract. It must be pointed out that under the Hill Tribes Act no member of the hill tribe is allowed to alienate his land without the permission of the Assistant Agent. This partly accounts for the small number of transactions recorded, but the

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main reason of course is that there is such a large extent of land available for cultivation in each village that land has practically little or no saleable value; the absence of occupancy right in the land and of a sense of private property therein is also perhaps another contributory cause.

There is no evidence that lands are leased to any appreciable extent.

The cost of cultivation in the tract is generally very low. Enquiries made in the Koya villages show that the cost of cultivating an acre of dry land, taking cholam as the standard crop, ranges between Rs. 3-4-0 and Rs. 5; the cost in the case of paddy is perhaps a little more. The low cost of cultivation is due to the fact that in Koya villages no expenses are incurred on account of labour or manure; labour is seldom hired, no manure is used, cattle are not bought but are reared by the Koyas; in fact, except for the slight expense of a few farm implements and the price of seed, the Koya ryot has no expenses of cultivation. The Koya seldom takes the produce to the markets for sale. The practice is for the merchants to go to the villages at the time of the harvest and buy the paddy and the cholam on the spot. Apart from the proceeds of cultivation, the Koyas derive a substantial income from the produce of fruit-trees like tamarind, the usufruct of which they are allowed to enjoy free. In the off-season the Koyas work in the reserves of the Forest department and occasionally work for the Public Works Department also in constructing and repairing roads. Their one curse is their excessive love of drink and it is particularly unfortunate that the toddy season starts just about the time when the dry crops are ready for harvest. When the palmyra calls, the Koya hears nothing else. Otherwise the yield from the lands should be more than what it is now in these villages.

I have not considered it necessary to discuss the economic condition of non-Koyas who in these villages constitute but a small minority. They are as a rule plainsmen and are in every way better off than the Koyas.

6. *Proposals for settlement*—(1) *Classification of soils.*—As a preliminary to a settlement on ryotwari principles, a classification of soils has been carried out in the 42 villages in question. The classification has been made on the usual five sorts system. Appendix V shows the detailed results of the classification. The soil belongs almost entirely to the red ferruginous series. Under the wet head, nearly 50 per cent of the land has been classified as red loam and the rest as red sand except about 11 acres of land which have been classed as regar loam. Under dry 95 per cent of the land has been classed as red sand, 4 per cent as red loam and only 1 per cent under the black series. The classification has been carried out with great care and the sorts determined with due consideration. I myself inspected the classification in detail in 25 villages, while the remaining villages were inspected by two of my Special Assistant Settlement Officers. On the whole, it may be said that the classification has been fixed as leniently as the nature of the soil and the circumstances of the tract might justify.

(2) *Dry grouping.*—Of the 42 villages under settlement, 32 villages have been placed in the third group and the rest in the fourth group. The grouping has been done with due regard to such factors as accessibility, unhealthiness and liability to ravages by wild animals. The villages proposed for the fourth group constitute what may be described as the Puchikapadu group which are the least accessible. There are no roads connecting these with each other or with the main road, the nearest point on which, viz.,

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Jangareddigudem, is more than 20 miles away from Puchikapadu. All these villages lie at a distance of more than 45 miles from Polavaram—the taluk headquarters. The remaining villages which for convenience may be referred to as the Kannapuram group lie nearer the road ; in Kannapuram a weekly market is held where the produce from the surrounding villages is sold. These villages are not also far from the headquarters of the taluk with which the majority of them are connected by a metalled road. In the matter of situation and accessibility they stand on much the same footing as the seventeen villages of the Polavaram division settled in 1899 and placed in group III. The same group has therefore been adopted for these villages also. The proposed grouping is illustrated in the accompanying map.*

(3) *Classification of irrigation source.*—I have already stated that Mr. Cammiade recognized twelve Government sources of irrigation but that he did not classify them, as the wet rates adopted by him were arrived at, in the same way as the dry rates, by striking the average of the rentals of the ten previous years. The sources have now been classified according to settlement principles. Two of them have been placed in the second class and the other ten in the third class. The method of classification is the same as that adopted in the villages of Polavaram which have already been settled on ryotwari principles. The lowest class adopted in these villages is the third, under which come all tanks with a supply of five months or less. The two sources proposed to be placed in second class have each a supply of over five months.

Besides the twelve sources already mentioned, seven new sources have been recognized. These include six tanks situated on land not classed as poramboke and hitherto treated as private sources of irrigation. Four of these are covered by permission granted by the Government Agent and the remaining two are unrecognized private sources. Each of them has been irrigating an extent of not less than ten acres, on which no water-rate is at present levied. None of the tanks for which permission has been granted by the Government Agent is held on conditions the fulfilment of which will entitle the persons who have been granted such permission to continue to have them as private tanks. Nor does it appear that these persons have spent any substantial sums for their construction, repair or maintenance, so as to give them any reasonable claim to retain them as private. Considering the future development of irrigation in the tract, it is, I submit, essential that Government should retain all these tanks in their own hands, unless such a course in any particular case is found to be manifestly unfair. This policy has already been accepted by Government and will be given effect to in connexion with the present settlement. I have accordingly registered the abovementioned six tanks as Government sources of irrigation and classified them in the III class. As regards the other private tanks of which there are 24, all except two are very small ones and irrigate less than ten acres. These will be registered as poramboke, but will not be recognized as regular sources of irrigation, as they are insignificant in character and irrigate only small extents. The lands irrigated by these tanks have, however, been localized, and I propose to register them as manavari, just like lands irrigated with the help of 'achukattus', water in this case being impounded in a rough tank to irrigate the fields cultivated. In the event of these tanks being improved and

* Not printed.

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maintained at the expense of Government in the future, the tanks may then be recognized as Government irrigation sources and the lands under them, which are now classed as manavari, transferred to wet and assessed at the appropriate wet rates. Power to this effect may be reserved to Government in the settlement notification to be published.

The two excepted tanks are in the village of Puchikapadu. One of these tanks called locally by the name of Dasari Pullayya tank belongs to the Dasari family, the hereditary village munsifs of the place. It is a recognized private tank but there are no conditions attached to the recognition and it should in the ordinary course have been proposed for transfer to poramboke and recognition as a Government source of irrigation. The late head of the family Dasari Pullayya is reported to have spent considerable sums in widening and repairing the tank and in renewing the bunds that had been washed away by heavy floods. The tank-bed area is about 50 acres and an extent of 63 acres is being cultivated with paddy under the tank. The tank affords supply for a period of from six to nine months and according to settlement principles deserves to be placed in the second class. But considering the fact that the Dasari family have spent very large sums of money on the construction and repair of this tank, I propose that the tank may be continued to be registered as private, the tank-bed being assessed at dry rates and the ayacut under it assessed at a special rate of Re. 1 per acre, and any extension of cultivation beyond the ayacut now fixed charged with the usual water-rate. The other tank is a smaller one fit only for the III class and is an unrecognized private tank constructed by Dasari Basavayya, the present village munsif of Puchikapadu and a brother of the late Pullayya. Here also the owner has spent a substantial amount for renewing the bund of the tank which had been washed away last year. I therefore recommend the same treatment for this tank also. The financial result of this proposal is dealt with in paragraph 8 below. It may be laid down that the recognition of these two tanks as private is subject to the condition that if the Tank Restoration Scheme Party investigating the irrigation sources in these parts raises any objection to such recognition, the recognition will be cancelled. So far as I could see, these two tanks do not intercept supply to any Government source of irrigation.

7. *Money rates.*—The circumstances of the 42 villages under settlement are very similar in every respect to those in the twenty settled villages of the Polavaram taluk. I therefore recommend that the rates proposed for those villages in connexion with their ensuing resettlement may be applied to the 42 villages also. The rates proposed are as shown below :—

Dry.

Soil classification.	III group rate.			IV group rate.		
	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
IV-4, V-3, VII-4, VIII-1 ...	0	12	0	0	9	0
VIII-2, IV-5	0	9	0	0	5	0
VIII-3, VIII-4, VIII-5	0	5	0	0	5	0

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Wet.

Soil classification.	II Class.		III Class.	
	Taram.	Rate.	Taram.	Rate.
		RS. A. P.		RS. A. P.
IV-4	9	5 4 0	10	4 7 0
VII-4	11	3 14 0	13	2 11 0
VIII-1	9	5 4 0	11	3 14 0
,, 2	10	4 7 0	12	3 0 0
,, 3	11	3 14 0	14	2 6 0

The notation of the tarams as shown above is the same as that in the other settled upland villages in the district. The same notation has also been adopted in the diglott registers of the settled villages of the Polavaram division.

As regards manavari land, I recommend that rates one taram higher than the appropriate dry rates may be adopted. The proposed rates are—

Re. 1–2–0, Re. 0–12–0 and Re. 0–9–0.

In addition to lands irrigated by tanks with an ayacut of less than 10 acres, all lands irrigated by the impounding of surface drainage will also be registered as manavari, provided that by such impounding supply to any Government source is not intercepted. In those cases in which the 'achukattu' cultivation is found to be obviously objectionable, the lands have been classed as dry. The registry as manavari in respect of the other achukattu lands is provisional pending the results of the investigation by the Tank Restoration Scheme Party. The extent of land provisionally classed as manavari is 40 acres. For the purposes of the financial results, these lands have been treated as 'dry.'

8. *Financial results.*—The subjoined statement shows the financial results of the application of the proposed rates to the occupied dry, wet and manavari lands in the 42 villages under report. In regard to lands under the two tanks in Puchikapadu village which it is proposed to recognize, as private, I have already recommended a special rate of Re. 1 per acre. The financial results in respect of those lands have been worked out on that basis.

Description of land. (1)	Area as per revision survey. (2)	Assessment under the experimental settlement of Mr. Cammiade. (3)	Assessment at proposed rates. (4)	Increase. (5)
	ACS.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Wet	334·94	272 10 0	1,044 13 0	772 3 0
Special rate	74·57	18 10 0	74 10 0	56 0 0
Dry	13,001·51	3,473 9 0	5,884 1 0	2,410 8 0
Manavari	111·71	32 14 0	75 8 0	42 10 0
Total ..	13,522·73	3,797 11 0	7,079 0 0	3,281 5 0

Detailed particulars will be found in Appendix VI.

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The proposals, if sanctioned, will result in a total enhancement of 86·40 per cent. The relatively high percentage of enhancement in the case of wet rates has to be explained by the fact that the rates under the experimental settlement were very low (the maximum being only Rs. 1–4–0 per acre) and disproportionately so compared with the scale of rates in any recognized settlement table. Except in the case of two tanks in Kannapuram village, all other registered sources of irrigation have been grouped in the third or lowest class, and as has already been stated the soils have also been placed in the lowest possible series. All possible concession has also been shown in the matter of dry grouping. Any further reduction or lowering of the classification is not justified by the existing state of things. The enhancement in the case of the dry rates is extremely moderate. The enhancement at the settlement of the 17 rented villages settled in 1899 was 285 per cent in the case of wet lands and 140 per cent in the case of dry lands. A statement showing the extent of occupied land under each money rate, separately for the different descriptions of land is also appended (Appendix VII). It will be seen that only an extent of 3·41 acres or 1 per cent of the total wet area is assessed at the top rate of Rs. 5–4–0.

The following statement shows the loss in revenue involved in the recognition of the tanks in Puchikapadu village as private and the adoption of a special rate for the lands in the ayacut, as compared with the wet assessment otherwise leviable :—

Area.	Assessment at proposed wet rates.	Assessment at proposed special rate on the ayacut.	Assessment of dry rate on tank bed.	Total columns 3 and 4.	Difference.
ACS.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
77·57	283 4 0	77 9 0	18 3 0	95 12 0	187 8 0

This sacrifice in revenue is, I submit, justified by the facts already set out in support of my proposal to treat the tanks as private.

9. *Second crop.*—There is no second crop cultivation on wet lands and I propose that no charge need be made for a second crop during the currency of the proposed settlement.

10. *Inams.*—The question of the treatment of inams in these villages was very elaborately dealt with by Mr. Cammiade in his report on the experimental settlement. It was then ordered that lands which had been recognized and treated as inam from a period anterior to survey should be admitted as such up to an area equal to the area entered in the title deed *plus* 10 per cent thereof, the remaining area if any being apparently treated as inam excess. In the case of unlocalizable inams the Government saw no grounds for their recognition as inams. In connexion with the proposed settlement a further enquiry into inams and the so-called inam excesses has been made, and excesses over the area granted as inam plus the allowances under Board's Standing Order No. 61 have been localized. These will be assessed as ryotwari land in the name of the inamdar in occupation. [Vide paragraph 7 (3) of Mr. Holdsworth's report and paragraph 3 (3) of Board's reference printed on pages 5 and 8 of G. O. No. 2221, Revenue, dated 25th September 1928.]

11. *Trees.*—At the experimental settlement of Mr. Cammiade it was ordered that all trees in the 42 villages in question should be registered in

the accounts as belonging to Governmet, the Koya's enjoyment of the trees being in no way interfered with. As under the proposed settlement occupancy rights will be recognized in respect of lands under occupation, tree value will not be collected for trees standing in occupied lands in which private rights of property will be recognized. [Vide paragraph 3 (5) of Board's reference on page 9 of G.O. No. 2221, Revenue, dated 25th September 1928.] As regards trees standing on assessed waste and poramboke lands, the procedure recommended in Board's Reference F. No. 3383/26-2, dated 30th July 1926, and approved in paragraph 6 (4) of G.O. No. 2874, Revenue, dated 8th December 1928, will be adopted.

12. *Darkhasts, relinquishments, remissions and maintenance of village accounts.*—Concurrently with the introduction of regular settlement, there is no reason why the ordinary rules in respect of the above subjects, which are already in force in the settled villages, should not be introduced in the villages in question.

13. *Kistbandi.*—At present, kist is collected in two equal instalments—the first instalment payable on 15th October and the second instalment on 15th February. In the settled villages of the division the kistbandi is one of three instalments, viz., As. 4 in January, As. 4 in February and As. 8 in March. Though a two-instalment kist might have been suitable when the assessment on lands was so low as at the experimental settlement, the collection of the enhanced settlement assessment in two instalments would, it seems to me, cause hardship. Much can no doubt be said in favour of October kist, for it is in that season that 'gingelly' is harvested. I invite attention, in this connexion, to the remarks in paragraph 8 of the endorsement of Mr. E. B. Elwin, Collector of Godavari, on Mr. Cammiade's report printed in G.O. No. 2233, Revenue, dated 22nd July 1911. As recommended by Mr. Elwin, I would suggest that the present kistbandi of two equal instalments may be replaced by one of four equal instalments payable in October, November, February and March.

14. *Increment remissions.*—I see no objection to the adoption of the procedure for the grant of increment remissions proposed by Mr. Holdsworth and approved in G.O. No. 2874, Revenue, dated 8th December 1928, though cases requiring the grant of increment remission are not likely to be numerous, seeing that the combined enhancement on account of the adoption of the new rates is only 86 per cent and that the total extent of wet lands in respect of which alone, the enhancement is above 100 per cent, represents but a very small proportion of occupied lands.

15. *Water-rates.*—The scale of water-rate proposed by Mr. Holdsworth for the uplands of the East Godavari district in his report on the water-rates appended to his scheme report may apply to the present tract also. The Government sources in the 42 villages will fall in the second group for purposes of water-rate and the appropriate enhanced rate of Rs. 4 will therefore be levied in revision of the existing rate of Re. 1.

16. *Duration of settlement.*—The settlement may run for the usual period of thirty years subject to the modification that if it is not introduced at the same time as the resettlement of the settled villages of the district, the period of this settlement may coincide with that of the resettlement in the settled villages.

17. A draft notification for the settlement is also appended

Appendix I.

Statement showing the area under different heads of the 42 villages of Polavaram division, East Godavari district, experimentally settled by Mr. Cammiade.

Particulars.	Government.							Inam.	Unassessed.	Poramboke.	Total.
	Occupied.				Unoccupied.						
	Wet.	Special rate.	Manavari.	Dry.	Wet.	Manavari.	Dry.				
	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.
(i) As per 'Cammaide' diglott	150·59	..	..	13,562·81	..	..	5,365·03	411·54	..	4,358·98	23,848·95
(ii) As per Revenue accounts of fasli 1338.	151·75	..	..	13,717·20	..	..	5,366·39	303·71	..	4,311·16	23,850·21
(iii) As revision surveyed and classified ..	334·94	74·57	111·71	13,001·51	2·80	2·18	5,577·40	306·14	1,762·80	2,690·28	23,864·33

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Appendix II.

Statement showing area cropped in the 42 villages (experimentally settled by Mr. Cammiade) of Polavaram division for fasli 1337.

Particulars.	Area.	Percentage.
	ACS.	
Cereals—		
1. Paddy	848	*9*
2. Cholam	2,767	*31*
3. Cumbu	248	*3*
4. Ragi	193	*2*
5. Others	908	*10*
Pulses—		
6. Horsegram	431	*5*
7. Others	681	*8*
Oil-seeds—		
8. Gingelly	1,031	*11*
9. Castor	1,718	*19*
Narcotics and Drugs—		
10. Tobacco	37	...
11. Topes	135	*2*
12. Sundries	3	...
Total ...	9,000	*100*

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Appendix III.

Statement showing the average monthly rainfall in inches for the period from 1914 to 1928.

Particulars.	Dry weather.				Hot weather.			South-west monsoon.					North-east monsoon.				Grand total.
	January.	February.	March.	Total.	April.	May.	Total.	June.	July.	August.	September.	Total.	October.	November.	December.	Total.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)
Polavaram	0·39	0·12	0·65	1·16	1·47	2·50	3·97	6·19	10·29	6·90	6·96	30·34	6·22	2·72	0·01	8·95	44·42
District average	0·45	0·31	0·53	1·29	0·89	2·37	3·26	5·42	9·07	7·33	7·65	29·47	7·73	5·03	0·06	12·82	46·84

Appendix IV.

Statement showing seasonal remissions for faslis 1331 to 1338.

Faslis.	20 resettled villages.				42 villages experimentally settled by Mr. Cammiade.			
	Water remission.	Shavi remission.	Other seasonal remissions.	Total.	Waste remission.	Shavi remission.	Other seasonal remissions.	Total.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
		RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.		RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.
1331	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1332	..	911 13	..	911 13	..	113 10	..	113 10
1333	..	..	0 4	0 4	..	..	..	..
1334	..	164 0	..	164 0	..	..	..	..
1335	..	..	..	..	..	..	6 12	6 12
1336	..	756 11	..	756 11	..	19 7	6 12	26 3
1337	..	43 14	..	43 14	..	..	6 12	6 12
1338	..	70 9	..	70 9	..	..	..	..
Total ..	..	1,946 15	0 4	1,947 3	..	133 1	20 4	153 5
Average ..	..	243 6	..	243 6	..	16 10	2 8	19 2

NOTE.—No records are available for faslis prior to fasli 1331.

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Appendix V.

Statement showing classification of soils in the 42 villages experimentally settled by Mr. Cammiade, Polavaram division, East Godavari district.

Classification.		Revision survey area.			Total.	
Class.	Sort.	Occupied.	Unoccupied.	Inam.	Area.	Percentage to total area classified.
(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
		ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	
		(a) Wet.				
4	4	10·84	..	..	10·84	2·45
Total, Regar ..		10·84	..	..	10·84	2·45
7	4	168·12	..	52·37	220·49	49·86
8	1	3·41	..	28·64	32·05	7·25
	2	118·11	..	23·42	141·53	32·01
	3	34·46	2·80	..	37·26	8·43
Total, Red ferruginous ..		324·10	2·80	104·43	431·33	97·55
Total, Wet ..		334·94	2·80	104·43	442·17	100
		(b) Special rate.				
		74·57	..	..	74·57	100
		(c) Dry.				
4	4	57·05	8·62	..	65·67	0·35
	5	46·98	..	..	46·98	0·25
5	3	63·54	..	..	63·54	0·34
Total, Regar ..		167·57	8·62	..	176·19	0·94
7	4	674·65	5·88	7·52	688·05	3·66
8	1	823·93	6·80	30·14	860·87	4·58
	2	4,515·55	296·15	56·65	4,868·35	25·92
	3	5,310·49	2,003·14	107·40	7,421·03	39·52
	4	1,487·80	3,247·18	..	4,734·98	25·21
	5	21·52	9·63	..	31·15	0·17
Total, Red ferruginous ..		12,833·94	5,568·78	201·71	18,604·43	99·06
Total, Dry ..		13,001·51	5,577·40	201·71	18,780·62	100
		(d) Manavari.				
7	4	7·06	..	..	7·06	6·20
8	1	3·93	..	..	3·93	3·45
	2	39·25	0·62	..	39·87	35·01
	3	56·77	0·85	..	57·62	50·59
	4	4·70	0·71	..	5·41	4·75
Total, Manavari ..		111·71	2·18	..	113·89	100

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Appendix VI.

Statement showing financial results of occupied wet and special rate lands in the 42 villages of Polavaram division experimentally settled by Mr. Cammiade.

Number and name of the village. (1)	Revision survey extent. (2)	Assessment under the experimental settlement of Mr. Cammiade on area in column (2). (3)			Settlement assessment on area in column (2). (4)			Increase. (5)		
(a) Wet.										
	ACS.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
3. Muddappagudem	25·92	16	3	0	82	11	0	66	8	0
5. Rajanagaram	3·28	2	1	0	8	13	0	6	12	0
6. Kota Ramachandrapuram ..	10·00	7	8	0	30	0	0	22	8	0
12. Ravvarigudem	10·05	7	9	0	30	2	0	22	9	0
16. Ammapalem	7·72	4	13	0	18	5	0	13	8	0
17. Gurzavaram	6·61	4	15	0	19	13	0	14	14	0
18. Chimalavarigudem	15·27	11	7	0	45	13	0	34	6	0
19. Mahadevapuram	39·68	29	12	0	119	1	0	89	5	0
20. Kannapuram	85·07	106	5	0	334	5	0	228	0	0
22. Ragappagudem	26·01	16	4	0	61	12	0	45	8	0
24. Achchayyapalem	14·76	9	4	0	44	5	0	35	1	0
30. Rajahmundry	90·57	56	9	0	249	13	0	193	4	0
Total, Wet ..	334·94	272	10	0	1,044	13	0	772	3	0
(b) Special rate.										
34. Puchikapadu	67·85	16	15	0	67	14	0	50	15	0
35. Veerampalem	6·72	1	11	0	6	12	0	5	1	0
Total, Special rate ..	74·57	18	10	0	74	10	0	56	0	0
(c) Statement showing financial results of occupied dry lands.										
1. Saripallikunta	62·31	15	9	0	19	8	0	3	15	0
2. Lakshmipuram	400·76	87	13	0	130	8	0	42	11	0
3. Muddappagudem	437·99	109	9	0	209	8	0	99	15	0
4. Kŏvvada	238·92	59	12	0	145	6	0	85	10	0
5. Rajanagaram	288·29	72	1	0	124	15	0	52	14	0
6. Kota Ramachandrapuram ..	371·18	116	0	0	150	9	0	34	9	0
7. Kurasam Kannappagudem ..	202·63	50	11	0	63	5	0	12	10	0
8. Pandugudem	354·10	66	6	0	151	2	0	84	12	0
9. Kamayyakunta	474·61	149	7	0	238	15	0	89	8	0
10. Lankapalli	101·47	38	1	0	56	7	0	18	6	0
11. Bandarlagudem	368·61	138	4	0	213	8	0	75	4	0
12. Ravvarigudem	315·24	98	8	0	126	2	0	27	10	0
13. Puliramudugudem	480·28	120	2	0	229	0	0	108	14	0
14. Itikalakunta	303·86	76	0	0	167	13	0	91	13	0
15. Merkagudem	247·80	46	7	0	87	14	0	41	7	0
16. Ammapalem	166·20	41	9	0	51	15	0	10	6	0
17. Gunzavaram	97·40	30	7	0	43	5	0	12	14	0
18. Chimalavarigudem	149·02	46	9	0	52	7	0	5	14	0
19. Mahadevapuram	138·19	43	3	0	77	12	0	34	9	0
20. Kannapuram	589·82	294	14	0	442	6	0	147	8	0
21. Khandrikagudem	247·74	46	7	0	91	1	0	44	10	0
22. Ragappagudem	276·54	51	14	0	120	12	0	68	14	0
23. Ramannapalem	227·17	56	13	0	109	5	0	52	8	0
24. Achayyapalem	362·83	68	0	0	209	7	0	141	7	0

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Statement showing financial results of occupied wet and special rate lands in the 42 villages of Polavaram division experimentally settled by Mr. Cammiade—*cont.*

Number and name of the village. (1)	Revision survey extent. (2)	Assessment under the experimental settlement of Mr. Cammiade on area in column (2). (3)			Settlement assessment on area in column (2). (4)			Increase. (5)		
	ACS.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
***(c) Statement showing financial results of occupied dry lands*—cont.**										
25. Nimmalagudem	274·19	137	2	0	185	7	0	48	5	0
26. Palakunta	556·63	139	2	0	216	1	0	76	15	0
27. Chintalagudem	287·22	53	14	0	136	9	0	82	11	0
28. Nagampalem	147·76	27	11	0	63	15	0	36	4	0
29. Mangayyapalem	137·58	25	13	0	61	1	0	35	4	0
30. Rajahmundry	1,438·58	359	11	0	807	2	0	447	7	0
31. Bottappagudem	184·78	46	4	0	110	7	0	64	3	0
32. Yerrayyagudem	190·65	47	11	0	90	1	0	42	6	0
33. Ankannagudem	469·22	116	12	0	146	11	0	29	15	0
34. Puchikapadu	555·83	144	15	0	173	11	0	28	12	0
35. Veerampalem	27·51	6	14	0	8	10	0	1	12	0
36. Jagannathapuram	153·50	38	6	0	48	0	0	9	10	0
37. Rachannagudem	595·32	195	0	0	186	0	0	– 9	0	0
38. Gopalapuram	375·66	80	14	0	117	7	0	36	9	0
39. Lankalapalli	48·81	6	2	0	15	4	0	9	2	0
40. Tatiramudugudem	323·97	60	13	0	101	4	0	40	7	0
41. Jillellagudem	238·78	44	13	0	74	10	0	29	13	0
42. Bottappagudem	92·56	17	6	0	28	15	0	11	9	0
Abstract.										
Pagewar total, Dry ..	2,932·26	765	5	0	1,290	3	0	524	14	0
	3,970·70	1,159	1	0	2,022	11	0	863	10	0
	5,443·24	1,426	3	0	2,366	6	0	940	3	0
	655·31	123	0	0	204	13	0	81	13	0
	13,001·51	3,473	9	0	5,884	1	0	2,410	8	0
(d) Statement showing the financial results of occupied manavari lands.										
3. Muddappagudem ..	7·66	1	15	0	4	5	0	2	6	0
4. Kovvada	7·06	1	12	0	7	15	0	6	3	0
5. Rajanagaram	2·50	0	10	0	1	7	0	0	13	0
6. Kotaramachandrapuram ..	8·73	2	11	0	5	2	0	2	7	0
14. Itikalakunta	5·39	1	6	0	4	1	0	2	11	0
15. Merkagudem	3·31	0	10	0	2	8	0	1	14	0
16. Ammapalem	8·45	2	2	0	4	12	0	2	10	0
17. Gunzavaram	3·82	1	3	0	2	14	0	1	11	0
20. Kannapuram	3·93	1	15	0	4	7	0	2	8	0
31. Bottappagudem	6·09	1	8	0	4	9	0	3	1	0
32. Yerrayyagudem	24·10	6	1	0	16	4	0	10	3	0
33. Ankannagudem	17·99	6	3	0	10	2	0	3	15	0
34. Puchikapadu	7·68	3	5	0	4	5	0	1	0	0
37. Rachannagudem	5·00	1	9	0	2	13	0	1	4	0
Total, Manavari ..	111·71	32	14	0	75	8	0	42	10	0
Abstract.										
Wet	334·94	272	10	0	1,044	13	0	772	3	0
Special rate	74·57	18	10	0	74	10	0	56	0	0
Dry	13,001·51	3,473	9	0	5,884	1	0	2,410	8	0
Manavari	111·71	32	14	0	75	8	0	42	10	0
Total ..	13,522·73	3,797	11	0	7,079	0	0	3,281	5	0

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Appendix VII.

Statement showing the extent of occupied land under each money rate for the different description of land in the 42 villages experimentally settled by Mr. Cammiade, Polavaram division.

Money rate. (1)	Occupied area (revision survey). (2)	Percentage of area to total area under the money rate. (3)	Assessment. (4)
(a) Wet.			
RS. A. P.	ACS.		RS. A. P.
5 4 0	3·41	1·02	17 14 0
3 14 0	92·50	27·62	358 7 0
3 0 0	118·11	35·26	354 5 0
2 11 0	86·46	25·81	232 6 0
2 6 0	34·46	10·29	81 13 0
Total	334·94	100·00	1,044 13 0
(b) Special rate.			
1 0 0	74·57	100	74 10 0
(c) Dry.			
0 12 0	1,619·17	53·33	1,214 8 0
0 9 0	4,448·48	34·22	2,502 9 0
0 5 0	6,933·86	12·45	2,167 0 0
Total	13,001·51	100	5,884 1 0
(d) Manavari.			
1 2 0	10·99	9·84	12 6 0
0 12 0	34·25	30·66	25 12 0
0 9 0	66·47	59·50	37 6 0
Total	111·71	100	75 8 0

Reference—*No. F.* 8544/28-8, *Revenue, dated* 29*th November* 1929.

The proposals of the Special Settlement Officer, No. I Party, for the settlement of the 42 villages of Polavaram division, East Godavari district, experimentally settled by Mr. Cammiade are submitted to Government.

2. *Leading features of the experimental settlement by Mr. Cammiade.*—The experimental settlement conducted by Mr. Cammiade in 1911 under the orders in G.O. No. 2233, Revenue, dated 22nd July 1911, marked the establishment of direct relations between Government and the cultivators in supersession of the renting or *izara* system which had obtained previously. A flat rate based on the average rents for the ten years preceding fasli 1319 was imposed

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on both dry and wet lands subject to a maximum of annas 8 in the case of dry lands and Re. 1 in the case of wet lands. The rents varied from annas 2 to annas 8 in the case of dry and annas 6 to Re. 1 in the case of wet lands and no extra charge was levied for second-crop cultivation. The experimental settlement which was declared only provisional was reported to be a success and in their Order No. 544, Revenue, dated 8th February 1918, Government directed its continuance until the next resettlement of the settled villages of the division subject to the modification that the wet rates fixed by Mr. Cammiade were to be enhanced by 25 per cent and that a uniform water-rate of Re. 1 per acre was to be charged on lands irrigated with water from Government sources of irrigation.

3. *Economic condition of the tract.*—The economic condition of the tract is described in detail in paragraph 5 of the Special Settlement Officer's report. It appears to be on the whole fairly satisfactory. The population has increased since the experimental settlement. Rainfall is generally copious. The cost of cultivation is low and the Koyas derive substantial income from the produce of fruit trees.

4. *Proposals for settlement—Classification of soil and dry grouping.*—The classification of soils has been carried out with great care and the sorts determined with due consideration after detailed inspection by gazetted officers. The dry grouping is also appropriate. The Board supports the Special Settlement Officer's proposals.

The classification of irrigation sources has proceeded on the lines adopted for the settled villages of Polavaram. The Board accepts the classification assigned by the Special Settlement Officer to the 12 existing and the 7 newly recognized sources. His proposal to register the 22 smaller tanks irrigating less than 10 acres as poramboke and to register the lands under them as manavari may be approved. In respect of two private tanks in the village of Puchikapadu which belong to the Dasari family, the Special Settlement Officer recommends that although the conditions of their grant do not warrant their registry as private tanks they may be registered as such and the ayacut assessed at a special rate of Re. 1 per acre in view of the large expenditure incurred towards their upkeep by the Dasari family, subject to the condition that the recognition will be cancelled if the Tank Restoration Scheme Party raises any objection. The Collector is, however, of opinion that there should be no exception to the general principles and sees no reason to accord a special treatment to these tanks. The Board agrees with the Collector and recommends that these two tanks may be recognized as Government sources of irrigation and placed in the appropriate class.

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5. *Money rates.*—The Board supports the Special Settlement Officer's proposals to adopt the rates sanctioned for the settled villages of this division for wet and dry lands and to rate manavari lands one taram higher than the appropriate dry rate.

6. *Second-crop charge*—(*Paragraph* 9 *of the Special Settlement Officer's report*).—There is no second-crop cultivation on wet lands and the Special Settlement Officer proposes that no charge need be made for second crop during the currency of the settlement. The Collector, however, considers that necessary provision should be made for levying second-crop charge during the currency of the proposed settlement. The Board agrees with the Collector.

7. The Board supports the Special Settlement Officer's proposals in paragraphs 10 to 15 of the report regarding—

(i) Treatment of excess in inams.

(ii) Trees.

(iii) Darkhasts, relinquishments, remissions and maintenance of village accounts.

(iv) Kistbandi.

(v) Increment remission.

(vi) Water-rate.

8. *Duration of settlement.*—The settlement now to be introduced in these 42 villages may expire with that of the resettlement of the rest of the district.

9. A draft notification of the lines on which settlement will be carried out in the tract is enclosed.

10. The Special Settlement Officer enquires whether the scheme report should be translated and published in diglot in the District Gazette. As the connected previous papers have already been placed on the Editors' Table (vide G.O. No. 2221, Revenue, dated 25th September 1928) the Board requests the orders of Government whether the present scheme report may also be published for general information.

B. G. HOLDSWORTH,
Secretary.

To the Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, with a map } with a draft notification.
" Special Settlement Officer, No. I Party
" Collector of East Godavari

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Enclosure

Draft Notification.

The period for which the existing rates of land assessment were sanctioned in the 42 villages of the Polavaram Division, East Godavari district, settled on special lines experimentally in accordance with G.O. No. 2233, Revenue, dated 22nd July 1911, and G.O. No. 544, Revenue, dated 8th February 1918, expired in fasli 1338. In their Order Press No. 2874, Revenue, dated 8th December 1928, Government directed that the villages be settled on ryotwari principles. A revision of the rates and conditions of assessment will, therefore, be carried out with effect from fasli 1339 in accordance with the orders in G.O. No. Revenue, dated .

2. The settlement will be carried out on the lines approved for the resettlement of the 20 other villages of the Polavaram Division which have already been settled on ryotwari principles. The following is a brief summary of the principal changes which will be made at the settlement.

3. *Classification of soils.*—The soils will be classified in accordance with the system adopted in the case of the already settled villages of the Polavaram Division. They will be divided into two main series—Regar and Red ferruginous, each of these series being divided into two classes—'loamy' and 'sandy'. These classes will again be subdivided into sorts on the basis of the five sorts system.

In describing the classes the following symbols will be used :—

IV means Regar loam.
V ,, Regar sand.
VII ,, Red ferruginous loam.
VIII ,, Red ferruginous sand.

Arabic numerals following the Roman figures in the tables in paragraphs 4, 5 (4) and 6 (1) below denote the sorts of soil.

4. *Dry lands.*—Dry lands in 32 out of the 42 villages will be placed in the third group, as in the case of the villages in the Polavaram Division already settled. The remaining villages are less accessible than the former and all dry lands in them will accordingly be placed in the IV group. The subjoined statement shows the number and name of the several villages and the group assigned to each.

III Group.

Number and name of village.	Number and name of village.	Number and name of village.
1. Saripallakunta.	12. Ravvarigudem.	23. Ramannapalem.
2. Lakshmipuram.	13. Puliramudugudem.	24. Achchayyapalem.
3. Muddappagudem.	14. Itikalakunta.	25. Nimmalagudem.
4. Kovvada.	15. Merakagudem.	26. Palagunta.
5. Rajanagaram.	16. Ammapalem.	27. Chintalagudem.
6. Kotaramachandrapuram.	17 Gunjavaram.	28. Nagampalem.
7. Kurasankannappagudem.	18. Chimalavarigudem.	29. Nagayyapalem.
8. Pandugudem.	19. Mahadevapuram.	30. Rajahmundry.
9. Kamayyagunta.	20. Kannapuram.	31. Bottappagudem.
10. Lankapalle.	21. Khandrikagudem.	32. Errayyagudem.
11. Bandarlagudem.	22. Ragappagudem.	

Number and name of village.	Number and name of village.	Number and name of village.
	IV Group.	
33. Ankanagudem.	37. Rachanagudem.	41. Jillalagudem.
34. Puchikapadu.	38. Gopalapuram.	42. Bottappagudem.
35. Veerampalem.	39. Lankalapalli.	
36. Jagannadhapuram.	40. Tatiramudugudem.	

The rates of assessment adopted are given below :—

Dry.

Soil classification.	III Group. Rate.	IV Group. Rate.
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
IV-4, V-3, VII-4, VIII-1	0 12 0	0 9 0
VIII-2, IV-5	0 9 0	0 5 0
VIII-3, VIII-4, VIII-5	0 5 0	0 5 0

5. *Wet lands.*—(1) There are 21 Government irrigation sources in the tract under settlement. Three of these sources will be placed in the II class and the rest in the III class. The method of classification adopted is the same as that in the villages of the Polavaram Division already settled on ryotwari principles.

(2) Lands which have been regularly under wet cultivation under the above irrigation sources for five years and from which, in the opinion of the Settlement Officer, it is impossible to exclude Government water will be registered as 'wet'.

(3) If at any time during the term of the settlement, a defect on account of which an irrigation source has been placed in a lower class is remedied by the Government or if any source is improved or any new source constructed or maintained by Government, the Government shall be at liberty to revise the settlement classification or to assign a suitable classification as the case may be to such sources and to impose such wet rates of assessment or such water-rate as they may deem fit on the lands commanded by such sources.

(4) The rates of assessment on wet lands will be as shown below :—

Wet.

Soil classification.	II Class. Taram.	II Class. Rate.	III Class. Taram.	III Class. Rate.
		RS. A. P.		RS. A. P.
IV-4	9	5 4 0	10	4 7 0
VII-4	11	3 14 0	13	2 11 0
VIII-1	9	5 4 0	11	3 14 0
2	10	4 7 0	12	3 0 0
3	11	3 14 0	14	2 6 0

6. *Manavari lands.*—(1) Lands irrigated with Government water either from small tanks other than those that will be registered as Government irrigation sources or by the impounding of surface drainage by means of

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'achukattus' which do not intercept supply to any Government source of irrigation, will be registered as 'manavari' and assessed at a rate one taram higher than the appropriate dry rate shown in paragraph 4 above. The following rates will be adopted :—

Soil classification.	III Group. Rate.	IV Group. Rate.
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
IV-4, V-3, VII-4, VIII-1	1 2 0	0 12 0
VIII-2, IV-5	0 12 0	0 9 0
VIII-3, VIII-4, VIII-5	0 9 0	0 9 0

(2) The 'small tanks' referred to in clause (1) above are tanks standing on land that will be classed as poramboke at the settlement the maximum area irrigated under which during any of the previous years was less than 10 acres. If at any time during the currency of the settlement any of these tanks are repaired by Government, the Government reserve to themselves the power to transfer the 'manavari' lands under it to the head of 'wet' and to assess them at the appropriate 'wet' rates or to levy such water-rates on them as they may deem suitable. For this purpose a suitable classification will then be assigned to the tanks.

(3) In the case of lands irrigated by the impounding of surface drainage, the authority that should finally decide whether the 'achukattu' does or does not intercept supply to a Government source is the Tank Restoration Scheme Party. If the investigation by the Tank Restoration Scheme Party is completed before the settlement is introduced, lands which are cultivated with the aid of achukattus which do not intercept the supply to any Government source, will be classed as manavari and assessed at the appropriate manavari rates. If the investigation is not complete in time for settlement, the lands irrigated with the aid of achukattus will be classed as dry, but will be transferred to manavari after the investigation by the Tank Restoration Scheme Party has been completed and such investigation shows that the achukattus do not intercept the supply to any Government source.

7. *Charge for second crop.*—No land will be registered as consolidated double crop wet at settlement. The charge for a second crop when raised on land registered as single crop will be in accordance with paragraph 1 (1) and (2) of Board's Standing Order No. 5 or whatever corresponding orders may be in force for the time being.

8. *Water cess on dry lands.*—The levy of water rate on dry lands will be governed by the rules notified by Government from time to time.

9. *Achukattus.*—The Government reserve to themselves the right to impose at any time during the period of the settlement whatever additional assessment they may deem necessary on any dry land on which wet crops are, or may hereafter be, raised by the aid of achukattus.

10. *Ground-rent.*—The Government reserve the right to impose at any time during the currency of the settlement whatever ground-rent they may deem necessary on ryotwari patta lands assigned subsequent to the date of this notification if they are used for building purposes.

11. *Inam excess.*—Excesses by revision survey over the area granted as inam *plus* the allowances sanctioned under Board's Standing Order No. 61 will be localized and assessed as ryotwari land and registered in the names of the inamdars in occupation.

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12. *Trees.*—No value will be collected for trees standing on land in which occupancy right will be recognized at settlement. As regards trees standing on porambokes and assessed waste lands, the rights of the Koyas in respect of trees which have been in their enjoyment by recognized custom will not be interfered with.

13. *Registry of holdings.*—Preliminary to settlement the latest revenue adangal was brought up to date and the result embodied in a fresh land register. This register shows the names of persons eligible to the grant of occupancy rights in the lands entered against their names. Persons possessing any interest in land forming the subject of settlement can obtain any information thereon from the Special Settlement Officer, No. I Party, Cocanada.

14. *Rough pattas.*—At the time of settlement a rough patta will be issued through the village headman to each of the persons registered in the land register, showing R.S. No. and subdivision, the Old No. and subdivision or letter, the description of the land, the registered sources of irrigation, taram, rate, revision survey area and the settlement assessment imposed. Every endeavour will be made to secure prompt delivery of these rough pattas to the pattadars concerned but non-resident and absentee pattadars must make their own arrangements to obtain the pattas from the village headman.

15. *Objection hearing.*—The date on which and the place at which objections to entries or omissions in rough pattas will be heard will be entered therein. Notice of the time and place fixed for hearing objections will be posted in the village chavadi, if there is one, or in some other conspicuous place in the village and will be published in the village by beat of tom-tom not less than ten days prior to the date of hearing. The headman and the karnam will attend at the time and place fixed for the disposal of objections. Orders passed at the hearing will be communicated then and there to the parties concerned. No objection petition will be received by the Special Settlement Officer after the date notified in the manner described above unless the delay in presenting the petition is explained to his satisfaction.

Errors found in the entries of rough pattas can be corrected at any time during or after settlement if brought to notice by the party interested; but petitions for alterations of demarcation are barred by the provisions of the Madras Survey and Boundaries Act VIII of 1923 and will not be entertained.

16. *Appeals.*—Parties must obtain written orders from the Special Settlement Officer before filing appeals against any decision passed under paragraph 15 to the Collector in respect of registration and to the Board of Revenue (Land Revenue and Settlement) in regard to other matters. Such appeals must be preferred to the Collector within 30 days and to the Board of Revenue within three months from the date of communication of the order appealed against. These periods are exclusive of the time occupied in obtaining copies of the order appealed against and in cases where the original order was communicated by post, they are also exclusive of the time which the order would take to reach the party in the ordinary course. With the appeal petition should be sent the original or a true copy or the order appealed against. Appeal petitions need not be stamped but copies and enclosures appended thereto should be stamped in accordance with the rules.

17. *Relinquishments.*—If it is found impossible to issue the rough pattas before the usual date fixed for the acceptance of relinquishments for the fasli in which the new rates are to be introduced, viz., 31st May 1930, the time

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within which relinquishments may be made will be extended until a month after the close of the enquiry into objections to the rough pattas in order to enable the pattadars to make such changes in their holdings as they may decide to make with reference to the assessment fixed at settlement. Lands relinquished must consist of entire survey fields or entire subdivisions shown in the rough pattas.

18. *Increment remission.*—When the settlement results in an increase of more than 100 per cent in the assessment payable on any individual patta, the increment will be spread over a series of years. This concession is called 'increment remission'. By this concession, the assessment payable in the first year of settlement will be the old assessment *plus* 100 per cent thereof. The balance of the enhancement will be collected in instalments of 50 per cent of the old assessment at intervals of five years until the full settlement assessment is reached.

19. *Kistbandi.*—The existing kistbandi of two equal instalments payable in October and February will be replaced by one of four instalments of annas four, each payable in October, November, February and March.

20. *Duration of settlement.*—(*a*) Subject to the provisions of clauses (*b*) and (*c*) below, the settlement will remain in force until the next resettlement of the rest of the district and the rates of assessment now sanctioned will not be changed during that period. Government reserve to themselves the right to revise thereafter the assessment on lands in such manner as may then seem just and proper, but no enhancement of assessment will then be made in respect of any additional value which may have been imparted to land by improvements effected by the ryots, whether such improvements have been carried out by money borrowed from Government or otherwise.

(*b*) The Government reserve the right to alter or revise within the period fixed for the duration of the settlement the classification of the lands adopted at the settlement and to impose additional assessment or to substitute ground-rent for assessment as the case may be in the following cases:—

(1) Where a second wet or irrigated dry crop is raised on registered single crop wet land—vide paragraph 7 above.

(2) When on lands classed as 'dry' wet crops are or may hereafter be raised by the aid of 'achukattus'—vide paragraph 9 above.

(3) Where ryotwari lands assigned subsequent to the date of the settlement notification are used for building purposes—vide paragraph 10 above.

(4) Where the irrigation of the land has been improved by the Government during the currency of the settlement.

(5) Where the lands have been included in the ayakat of any irrigation work constructed or extended by Government during the currency of the settlement.

(6) Where dry lands are converted into wet.

(7) Where the lands are included in the waterspread of a tank.

(*c*) The Government also reserve the right to change, from time to time, the rate of water charge and the method of calculating it in the case of lands not registered as wet.

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Order—No. 111, ***Revenue*, *dated*** **23*rd January*** 1930.

The papers, relating to the settlement, according to the Madras ryotwari system, of the 42 villages of Polavaram division, East Godavari district, in which Mr. Cammiade carried out an experimental settlement in 1911 are laid on the table of the Legislative Council.

2. The scheme report should be published in English and Telugu in the district gazette. A period of two months should be allowed for the receipt of objections to the proposals. On the expiry of the period, any objections that may have been received should be submitted to the Government with the remarks of the Special Settlement Officer and the Board of Revenue.

(By order of the Governor in Council)

H. R. PATE,
Secretary to Government.

To the Secretary, Legislative Council Office.
,, Board of Revenue, Land Revenue and Settlement.
Press.

வாய்மையே வெல்லும்
TRUTH ALONE TRIUMPHS

Appendix XIX

[Vide item VI, Papers laid on the table of the House at page 140 supra.]

List of posts on Rs. 500 per mensem and above created during the quarter ending December 1929.

A.—PERMANENT.

Department and designation of the post. (1)	Pay per mensem. (2)	Date of creation. (3)	Remarks. (4)
		Public Health.	
	RS.		
Public Works and Labour Department—			
Deputy Sanitary Engineer.	725—1,375	22nd October 1929.	To teach Minor Sanitary Engineering to Health Officers and Health and Sanitary Inspectors.
		Industries.	
Development Department—			
Superintendent, School of Arts and Crafts, Madras.	500—550—550—600—50—800—800—50—1,000.	1st November 1929.	The post was created in the first instance from 8th November 1927 with a pay of Rs. 600—50—1,000 and continued temporarily till 31st October 1929. The permanent post created is in lieu of the Indian Educational Service post held by Mr. Hadaway who retired on 8th November 1927.

B. TEMPORARY.

(i) Extension of previous sanctions.

Department and designation of the post. (1)	Pay per mensem. (2)	Period of tenure. (3)	Remarks. (4)
		Administration of Justice.	
***Law** (General) Department—*	RS.		
Additional Sub-Judge, Nellore.	650	For one year from 1st October 1929.	
Additional Sub-Judge, Ellore.	650	Do.	
Additional Sub-Judge, Kumbakonam.	650	From 15th November 1929 till the commencement of summer recess of 1930.	
Temporary Sub-Judge, Bellary.	650	Do.	
Additional Sub-Judge, Mangalore.	650	For one year from 1st December 1929.	
Additional Sub-Judge, Guntur.	650	For one year from the commencement of Christmas holidays, 1929.	
Additional Sub-Judge, Bapatla.	650	Do.	
Additional Sub-Judge, Ramnad.	650	Do.	
Additional Sub-Judge, Trichinopoly.	650	Do.	

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First Additional Sub-Judge, Coimbatore.	650	From the commencement of Christmas holidays, 1929 till 1st October 1930.	
Second Additional Sub-Judge, Coimbatore.	650		
Temporary Sub-Judge, Kurnool.	650	From commencement of Christmas holidays, 1929 till the commencement of summer recess, 1930.	
		Police.	
Public (Police) Department—			
District Superintendent of Police.	650—1,350, *plus* O.P. 150—300, *plus* special pay Rs. 200.	Extended from 1st October 1929 to 31st March 1930.	Sanctioned at first for three months from 1st April 1929 to provide for charge of the crime branch of the C.I.D. and subsequently extended up to 1st October 1929.
		(ii) POSTS NEWLY CREATED.	
		General Administration.	
Public (Special) Department—			
Special officer ..	Pay in the regular line *plus* Presidency allowance of Rs. 150.	Three months from 24th October 1929.	For the preparation of the Madras Presidency Administration Report for 1928–29. Mr. T. N. S. Raghavan, I.C.S., was appointed to the post.
Finance Secretariat—			
Temporary Assistant Secretary.	500—50—800	From 1st October 1929 to 31st March 1930.	In connexion with the preparation of the budget estimates for 1930–31.

B. TEMPORARY—*cont.*

(ii) Posts newly created—*cont.*

Department and designation of the post. (1)	Pay per mensem. (2)	Period of tenure. (3)	Remarks. (4)
		Scientific Department—Hydro-Electric Department.	
	RS.		
Public Works and Labour Department—			
Engineer-in-charge of investigation.	1,750	1st October 1929 to 30th November 1929.	To provide for Mr. Truscott, Resident Engineer, Glen-Morgan scheme, who has since been appointed Resident Engineer, Pykara construction division. The Government of India have been addressed to obtain the Secretary of State's sanction to the continuance of the post, beyond 31st March 1930.
Resident Engineer, Pykara Construction Division.	1,750	For three years from 1st December 1929.	
		Education.	
Law (Education) Department—			
Professor of Electrical Engineering, College of Engineering, Guindy.	1,000—50—1,500	Five years from 8th October 1929.	This is in lieu of the corresponding post in the Indian Educational Service.
		Industries.	
Development Department—			
Joint Superintendent, School of Arts and Crafts, Madras.	500—550—550—600—50—800—800—50—1,000	From 1st November 1929 up to 30th June 1930.	While this post is in existence the post of Assistant Superintendent in the school on Rs. 250—10—350 will be in abeyance.